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National

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For a  
Holiday

Taste-  
Adventure

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Crown Roast of Lamb





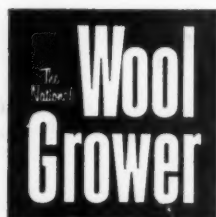
# Holiday Greetings

YOUR NATIONAL WOOL GROWER wishes you a most happy holiday season—an old-fashioned Merry Christmas, and a prosperous New Year. May we all live in a world of peace and prosperity.

YOUR NATIONAL WOOL GROWER begins its 48th year of continuous monthly publication in a few weeks. During that period, the editors of the "Voice of the Sheep Industry" have attempted to make your Magazine just that. As the official publication of the nation's oldest livestock organization, the National Wool Growers Association, your Magazine has reported all major association undertakings and accomplishments.

YOUR NATIONAL WOOL GROWER brings you the latest in research development news that will help your operation; lamb and wool markets are reported accurately and thoroughly; you are kept informed of what your fellow sheepman is doing through the "Around the Range Country" and "Quiz" sections; and special monthly feature articles are prepared to entertain and inform you.

YOUR NATIONAL WOOL GROWER brings you all this and more each month of every year. And as long as you continue to support your State and National Wool Growers Associations, and the advertisers in your publication, we'll continue to do so.



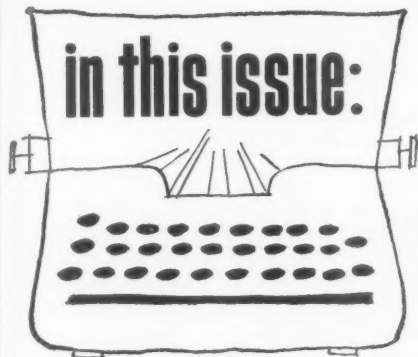
"The Voice of the Sheep Industry"  
The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

414 Crandall Bldg.

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Phone EMpire 3-4483

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#### MERRY CHRISTMAS FEATURES:

You'll find several feature items, especially interesting at this Yuletide Season, in this issue. Learn how the saying "All Wool and a Yard Wide" began by turning to page 31. Then on page 24, the ladies (and men too, if they care to) can learn how to prepare economical and worthwhile gifts for Christmas with wool.

#### STATE CONVENTION REPORTS:

A complete roundup, with resolutions and all, of the Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Nevada State conventions can be found in this issue beginning on page 9.

#### FAT-TAIL SHEEP OF LIBYA:

Everyone's familiar with the desert camel who is equipped with his famous humps to store food and water for long dry periods, but did you know that there is a desert - wandering sheep breed that has a similar food storehouse-in his tail? You can learn all about this hind-heavy sheep by turning to page 18.

#### RANGE BRUSH AND WATER:

And interesting University of California report on the value of denuding ranges of their brush for the betterment of watersheds is published on page 14.

#### AND THE REGULAR DEPARTMENTS:

Besides the features described above, the Research column appears on page 3; Around the Range Country news letters are on page 33; and replies to This Month's Quiz are on page 36.

Shepherd Sam is on page 5.

December, 1957

AN AUTHENTIC  
**Old World Taste Adventure**  
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*Lamb is delicious so many different ways*

#### Shish Kebab

Sizzling tidbits of lamb on a skewer. Shish Kebab dramatizes the distinctive, delicate flavor of the meat. Can be broiled in the oven as well as over a charcoal grill. Simply have lamb shoulder cut into 1½-inch cubes, and marinate in favorite barbecue sauce. Then thread on skewer, alternating with pineapple chunks, tomato quarters, green peppers or mushrooms, as desired. Broil for 15 to 20 minutes about three inches from source of heat, turning to brown evenly. Serve sizzling hot. Most fruits and vegetables "soak" a bit faster than the meat, so you may want to partially cook the meat before skewering with fruits and vegetables.



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1½ lbs. ground lamb	4 tbsps. minced onion
¼ lb. ground pork	1½ tps. salt
1 cup rolled oats	¼ tsp., each, sweet basil, oregano, pepper

With fork, beat eggs slightly. Mix in the meat, then rolled oats and remaining ingredients. Pack lightly into a loaf pan. Top with butter-brushed lemon slices. Bake for 1 hour in a moderate oven (350°). Serves 6.



#### LAMB-and husbands who are ex-GI's

If your husband served in the Pacific Theater during the war and has unfond memories of certain meat dishes that were ladled out under battle conditions, he's in for a surprising and delightful treat. Today's tender lamb and wartime meats served overseas are entirely different. Persuade him to try today's LAMB the way you cook it, and watch the way his face lights up when he discovers how delicious lamb can be!

...at your favorite market, m'am...



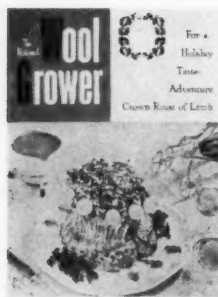
**FREE RECIPES.** Many unusual lamb recipes now at most meat markets. Or write, LAMB, 18 East 2nd Ave., Denver Colo.

One of a series of "Taste Adventures With Lamb" by A.S.P.C.

BW-2-57

NUMBER TWO OF A SERIES of ads placed in some of the Nation's leading newspapers is shown above. The advertisement was placed for the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., by its advertising agency. This is the second in a group of advertisements being reprinted by your NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.





## OUR COVER:

Crown Roast of Lamb! Can you think of a more beautiful or appropriate meat for a festive holiday meal? All that its name implies, this regal roast—glistening golden-brown. Filled with savory Old Country Stuffing, rib ends fitted with “galoshes” of glazed small white onions, the plate garnished with broiled chutney-filled pear halves, this Crown Roast of Lamb is a conversation piece indeed. Color plates for this month’s cover were supplied by the American Sheep Producers Council. . . Instructions for preparing the Crown Roast of Lamb can be found on page 26.

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER  
is the official publication of the  
National Wool Growers Association

# December, 1957

Volume XLVII - Number 12

414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH  
TELEPHONE EMpire 3-4483

IRENE YOUNG, EDITOR  
TED R. CAPENER, ASST. EDITOR

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year’s subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

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# Research News

Pregnant ewe rations may contain limited amounts of corn silage or low-quality roughage, if you are short of good legume hay, says Emmet Haynes, extension animal husbandman, Iowa State College. Legume hay, he adds, is the best feed you can feed pregnant ewes after they can no longer graze in pasture and stubble fields. But, as a substitute, he suggests about 2½ pounds of silage to replace 1 pound of hay. He says the satisfactory daily ration per ewe should be 2 to 3 pounds of silage plus all the legume hay she will eat.

Ewes treated with hormone injections in New Zealand field trials have shown a marked increase in fertility, reports the New Zealand Government information service. In the area where the injections were given, a lambing of 95 percent was normal. Eight flocks treated with the hormone are expected to boost their lambing percentage to between 125 and 130 percent.

Lean meats, such as lamb, may be the answer to decreasing the number of heart disease cases in the United States. Scientists have found that many Americans are consuming high energy producing foods with no physical outlet to expend these energies. These fatty foods then turn into cholesterol—a fatty substance found in the blood which is believed to be mainly responsible for conditions of the arteries which lead to heart attacks in human beings. Scientists found that the cholesterol content of the blood is more dependent on the level of dietary protein than on the level of dietary fat. That is, the greater the protein intake, the smaller the amount of fat in the body. Thus, meat—high in protein—is an excellent food to ward off heart disease.

Improved pastures and advanced methods of animal husbandry have increased wool production in part of the New England Tablelands in New South Wales from a little over 5 pounds to 40 pounds an acre. The increase in

production was achieved largely by the scientific use of improved pastures and by stocking sheep to meet the periods when pastures were at their best. The use of better grasses increased carrying capacity to at least six sheep per acre.

A new process which preserves a knife-edge crease in wool trousers and crisp pleats in wool skirts has been announced from Australia. The method has been perfected by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in its wool textile research laboratories. It produces garments which can be described as "durably creased or pleated." Briefly, it consists of spraying a weak solution of thioglycolic acid onto the garment, and then immediately steam pressing for a short period. It is claimed that the pleats are definitely "permanent."

## Tax Regulations Revisions Benefit Livestockmen

DILIGENT efforts of the Livestock Tax Committee and its attorney, Stephen H. Hart, have resulted in certain revisions of the regulations issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the livestock capital gains amendment of the 1939 Internal Revenue Code that should bring considerable benefit to stockmen.

The changes, made final on September 25, 1957, covered these points:

The inclusion of drought or unfitness of the animal as well as accident and disease as reasons for selling an animal formerly held for breeding purposes.

The addition of unfitness as well as sterility as permissible for disposition of the animal.

The allowance of capital gains treatment of sales of young animals in the reduction of a herd because of drought, for example; in previous regulations, such treatment was allowed only when

the sales covered the entire breeding herd.

Permission for more flexibility in the definition of breeding and replacement stock for breeding herds.

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lighter weight, more flexible spring steel. Will not spring out of shape. The handiest thing for catching lambs. Coil at end of the spring guards against injury to udders when catching ewes. Ferrule is welded into shank. Sturdy, dependable. Price \$2.95 plus 25c postage.

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I Produce More Pounds of  
Lamb Per Ewe.**

Breeder's List and Information of  
**AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION**

Stuart, Iowa



Swimming at Hotel Westward Ho, your Convention headquarters.

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Convention Bureau  
Phoenix Chamber of Commerce  
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Phoenix, Arizona

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Adams Hotel (Central & Adams).....	10-12	12-14	
San Carlos Hotel (Central & Monroe).....	7	9-10	
Sahara Motor Hotel (First St. & Polk).....	13-17	16-20	
Arizona Hotel (14 So. 3rd Ave.) .....	7-8	9-10	
Desert Rose Motor Hotel (3424 E. Van Buren) Deposit Required 1 person \$9-12; 2 persons \$12-16			



### Feed grain stocks set record

Stocks of feed grains—corn, oats, barley and sorghum—reached an all-time record high on October 1, 1957. The Crop Reporting Board reported holdings at 70.3 million tons. This compares with 61.1 million tons a year ago, and the previous record of 62.1 million tons on October 1 of 1955.

Of the total, corn accounted for 1,357 million bushels, 16 percent above previous October 1 holdings; barley stocks, at 464 million bushels, exceeded previous record stocks by 14 percent; stocks of sorghum grain, at 80½ million bushels, were down about 1 percent from last year's record stocks; and oat stocks, at 1,184 million bushels, were 13 percent above last year but smaller than the two preceding years.

### Farm prices drop 5 points

Index of prices received by farmers dropped 5 points in the month ended mid-October, the Crop Reporting Board states. Primarily responsible for the drop were lower prices for most meat animals, oranges, corn and cotton which were only partially offset by higher prices for dairy products and eggs.

During the same period, the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes and farm wage rates, stayed the same as in mid-September, but 3 percent higher than a year earlier. Thus, with the index of prices received off moderately, and the index of prices paid the same, the parity ratio dropped to 81—two points under mid-September and the same as for October 15, 1956.

### Group asks for more research

The USDA's Agricultural Research Policy Committee drafted a statement at its recent meeting asking for more

The National Wool Grower

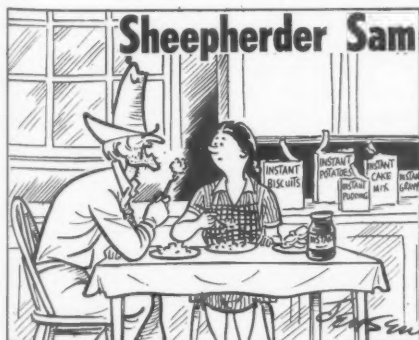
basic research. Greater emphasis is needed, the group agrees, on research which will lead to: (1) New industrial uses for agricultural products that are economically practical; (2) improved marketing techniques and efficiencies in processing and distribution; (3) expanded domestic and foreign markets; (4) developing, maintaining, and objectively measuring product quality; (5) more effective use of food as a means of achieving human vigor and health; (6) balancing production and market demand; and (7) improved basic information as a background for agricultural policies and programs.

### Official wool standards

According to a notice in the Federal Register dated October 8, 1958, the Department of Agriculture will no longer be a supplier of the practical forms of the official standards of the United States for grades of wool and wool top. Commercial suppliers are to handle these forms henceforth, following approval by the Director of the Livestock Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Lists of suppliers may be obtained from either the Director at Washington, D. C. or from the Wool Laboratory of the Livestock Division, Denver Federal Center, Building 81, Denver 2, Colorado.

### On the mend

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER is pleased to report that Vice President Penrose Metcalfe of Texas is up and about again after surgery; that Secretary W. P. (Chet) Wing of the California Association is gradually resuming his regular work schedule again after hospitalization for surgery earlier this fall; and that S. P. (Soddie) Arbios, former NWGA vice president, is recovering at his home in Stockton, California, from a stroke.



"I've got instant stomach ache!"

### Want a mink? It's easier Than you may think!

Want a mink coat? Try making one from your lamb's wool! It may work for Mr. J. W. Ellis, a sheep farmer at Violet Town, Australia. Mr. Ellis sent out the word he wanted a partner to help him make artificial mink coats from Lincoln lambs' wool. He's had offers from three Melbourne furriers.

Mr. Ellis says they've used Lincoln lambs' wool in South America for imitation mink, and: "They reckon they can't tell the difference!"

### Mollin honored by livestockmen

The portrait of F. E. Mollin, longtime secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association, was presented to the Saddle and Sirloin Club of Chicago at ceremonies in the famed gallery on December 1. Mr. Mollin retired as secretary of the cattlemen's group in January of 1956 after more than 27 years of service. He was then named treasurer and special consultant, positions he now holds.

### USDA purchases hamburger

The USDA has purchased 16,965,000 pounds of frozen ground beef for the National School Lunch Program this fall. Purchase prices ranged from 37 to slightly over 40 cents per pound.

This purchase was made under Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which provides that 30 percent of the gross receipts from tariffs collected each year may be used in encouraging export, and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities. An additional annual appropriation of \$500,000,000 was also made available in the Soil Bank Act of 1956 to further carry out the Section 32 provision.

Such volume purchases by the USDA have a very beneficial effect pricewise on regular market outlets and give considerable support to the producers of the commodities so purchased.

### Dobbin is "Father of the Year"

An honorary president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, Jay H. Dobbin of Joseph, Oregon, has been named "Father of the Year" by the American National CowBelles. Mr. Dobbin has been very active in the sheep industry as well as the cattle industry during most of his 87 years. Others who were in the finals of the contest were C. W. Grandey, a Terry, Montana, educator, and George F. Nelson, a Spanish Fork, Utah, farmer.

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protector for new-born lambs.

Keeps lambs warm and cold.  
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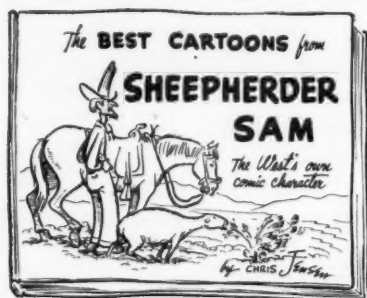


## More sheep in 1958

An increase in sheep numbers in the United States may be beginning and shorn wool production in 1958 may be up a little, according to the 1958 Outlook Issue of the Wool Situation, released on November 6 by the Agricultural Marketing Service. Range conditions in most areas of the West this year have been the best of several years. Reports from the range areas indicate a strong demand for ewe lambs and breeding ewes. Slaughter of sheep and lambs in recent weeks, after allowing for the smaller inventories this year, has been low relative to a year earlier. But it is too early to tell definitely whether sheep numbers will trend higher over the next few years, the report states.

## 1958 Southwestern set

The 1958 Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show is scheduled to run from January 24 to February 2



## LAST CHANCE

A collection of Fifty of the funniest cartoons from the "Shepherd Sam" series running currently in The Salt Lake Tribune and National Woolgrower Magazine.

"As Western as Sagebrush."

Drawn by a former sheepherder and well-known Western artist, Chris Jensen. Everyone who is a sheepherder, or who knows sheepherders will enjoy this book.

Makes a wonderful gift.

Make sure of getting your copies by sending in the coupon today! Only 75 left.

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in Fort Worth, Texas. Johnnie Vestal of Armour & Company in Fort Worth will again serve as superintendent of the sheep and junior lamb show.

The American Cyanamid Company has announced it will award 22 purebred breeding animals as prizes to 4-H Club and Future Farmers of America members exhibiting livestock at the 62nd Southwestern Exposition. The animals will be presented to boys and girls showing the best animals in various cattle, swine and sheep classes in the junior division, reports I. O. Sturkie of Dallas, regional manager of Cyanamid's farm and home division.

## In Memoriam

### Mrs. Fred E. Warren

MRS. Fred E. Warren, widow of Fred E. Warren, one of Wyoming's outstanding citizens, died in Cheyenne on October 10.

Mrs. Warren was actively engaged in business and civic affairs until shortly before her death, devoting much of her time to improvement of hospitals.

She is survived by a son, Francis E. Warren; a daughter, Mrs. John Welborn of Denver, and three brothers all of Cheyenne.

### Byrl C. Roney

B. C. (Doc) Roney, 73, retired rancher and resident of Chavez County, New Mexico, for more than 50 years, died at his home in Roswell on October 23, 1957. Mr. Roney served as cattle inspector for the New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board for many years and operated ranches in New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas.

Survivors include his widow, and a daughter, Marion of Roswell; a son, Wirt Roney of Artesia, New Mexico, and a sister in Des Moines, Iowa.

### Henry William Vaughan

HENRY William Vaughan, 70, former professor of animal husbandry at the Montana State College and widely and favorably known to the stockmen of Montana, died at the Deaconess Hospital, November 9, the result of an automobile accident near Hardin on August 24.

Vaughan's car, in which he was riding alone, went into a ditch near the Big Horn County city. The car itself was a total wreck and Vaughan had been in precarious condition ever since, conscious little of the time. An operation in a Billings hospital failed to correct internal injuries.

As an animal husbandman Vaughan had a notable career. Graduating from Ohio State University in 1908, he took his master's degree at the Iowa State College in 1913. He was professor of

animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota. In 1927 he came to Montana State College as head of the animal husbandry department.

Under his leadership the department attained a position in the eyes of Montana stockmen it has never reached at any other time, and his students universally testify as to the worth of his teaching.

Vaughan did much original research in animal husbandry and was the author of standard text books widely used in most colleges: "Types and Classes of Livestock" published in 1915 with new editions off the press until 1941; "Breeds of Livestock in America" published in 1931, and countless short articles and technical papers. At one time he was editor of the official Duroc Jersey magazine.

Vaughan resigned from the college faculty in 1930 and for a number of years has lived on a small ranch south of the Hot Springs where he devoted his time to producing fine Hampshire sheep.

Vaughan leaves his wife, Nelle Page Vaughan; a son, David P. Vaughan, Bozeman; a daughter, Mrs. Charles (Mary) Wildensten, Berkeley, California; a brother, E. J. Vaughan, Saginaw, Michigan, and five grandchildren.

—Gallatin County Tribune

### Steven Ira Greer

STEVEN Ira Greer, 51, died of a heart ailment at his home in Salt Lake City on November 22. Mr. Greer was owner of the Inland Wool Company, a member of Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, and had been active in the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce.

He is survived by his widow, Jessie Carter Greer; a son, Ira Kay, and three grandchildren, Salt Lake City; four brothers and three sisters.

### R. Beal Pumphrey

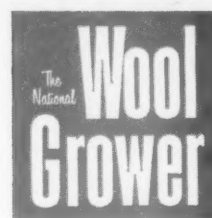
R. Beal Pumphrey, 63, one of the best known agricultural leaders in Texas, died in San Antonio, on November 13. Death was attributed to a heart attack.

Mr. Pumphrey had been assistant to the president of the union stock yards in San Antonio for 20 years. Well-known among members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, he had been assisting in planning for the entertainment of their coming convention in San Antonio, December 2-4. Members of the National Wool Growers Association will remember Mr. Pumphrey as one of the people who made the entertainment features of their 1949 convention in San Antonio such a pleasant memory.

Mr. Pumphrey is survived by three sisters residing in Texas.

The National Wool Grower

# Christmas Season Brings Gifts to Sheep Industry



December 1957

IT'S Christmas time, the gift season. One of the most acceptable gifts the sheep industry will receive this December is the final disposition of the wool stockpile. Since 1952, when some 150 million pounds of domestic wool had been accumulated under a Government purchase and loan program, it has been hanging over the domestic market. Even though its disposal has been handled in an orderly manner, the fact that there has been such an accumulation of wool available has had a bearish influence on the market. Such is the nature of stockpiles.

There was only a little over six million pounds remaining in the inventory at the end of November. This left less than the monthly quota to be sold in December.

It need not be said, of course, that the Commodity Credit Corporation will rejoice with wool growers in the final disposal of their holdings. We do not believe any one will question the assertion that everyone in the U. S. Department of Agriculture concerned with the wool stockpile has sincerely tried to handle its disposal in a manner that would have the least adverse effects on the domestic market and at minimum loss to the Government, and still move it into consumption.

The question has been raised from time to time, however, as to whether or not they were achieving such goal. Particularly in recent weeks has there been criticism of the CCC's selling policy.

After several weeks in which very few bids reached the upset prices and little wool was sold, the CCC lowered its price levels and commenced to move the wools again. Cries of protest rose in volume from the wool trade, the cooperatives and wool growers still holding their 1957 clips. The CCC was asked to abandon all sales until April, 1958. But having once started to sell, the policy-making officials decided it would be best for all concerned to continue to move the wool. They pointed out, however, that foreign wool prices were lower and that the stockpile wools were of 1952, '53 and '54 clip years, and therefore not so valuable as the 1957 wools. A few weeks later the suggestion was made that, since the stockpile was so small, it might be well to get rid of it in a couple of auctions.

The National Wool Growers Association took no position on this question, due to the difference of opinion among its affiliated State associations.

Then, on November 14, the NWGA was asked to join

the National Wool Marketing Corporation in requesting that the 6¼ million pound monthly limit on sales be removed and the stockpile liquidated as rapidly as possible. The Boston and Philadelphia wool trade associations had also filed such a request as had other trade organizations. A majority of the Executive Committee of the NWGA, when contacted by wire, favored the lifting of the monthly sales limit and Secretary Benson was so informed.

However, the CCC rejected the proposal on the basis that they had refused to change their policy before when the wool trade had asked them to stop selling and that it would be best to stand by their commitment on the monthly sale limit.

A difference of only two weeks was involved. That is more wools might have been sold on November 20 and bids would have been received the week of November 25. With less than half a week's supply under current consumption rates left, it seems safe to say that December will see the last of the stockpile.

The gift of rain and renewed grass over much of the range country has brightened greatly the outlook for the sheep industry. Feed for the flocks and herds that provide food and clothing is an immeasurable gift not only to the livestockmen but to the entire Nation.

There's another immeasurable gift sheepmen have: leaders. They say the reason Colonial Virginia produced so many of this country's great leaders in its early history was that they were trained in leadership from youth. They accepted public obligations without question and they rendered such services whether or not they proved costly to private business ventures or inconvenient to personal plans. That there have always been men in the sheep industry willing to serve under such conditions is the reason the National Wool Growers Association will celebrate its 92nd birthday on December 12 this year. Its history is one of many men at local, State and National levels giving unstintingly of their time and talents for the welfare of the industry, plus recognition of individual sheepmen of the value of organization.

In addition to all these general gifts, we hope that each of you will find when the books are closed for 1957 that it has been a profitable year for you, and that 1958 will show still greater progress in putting the industry into a sound economic position.

—The Editor



## Your NWGA Leaders Continue On the Go

**P**RESIDENT Don Clyde and Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh have been moving about pretty fast these days to keep up with Association commitments. Here is a brief rundown of their activities.

President Clyde—

1. Addressed members of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association at their annual meeting in Belle Fourche on October 5.
2. Participated in the discussion and program of the Nevada Wool Growers Association at their annual meeting in Ely, Nevada, November 8-9.
3. Attended the agricultural conference of the Utah Farmers Union in Salt Lake City on November 16.
4. Addressed the Idaho convention in Boise on November 18.
5. Attended the annual meeting of the Utah Farm Bureau in Salt Lake City on November 21; had an informal conference with Roger W. Fleming, secretary-treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Herman C. Aaberg, Assistant Director, Commodity Division, AFBF, on the need for extension of the National Wool Act.
6. Flies to San Antonio, Texas, on Monday, December 2, to address the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers convention.
7. Flies from San Antonio to Chicago to appear on December 5 before an American Farm Bureau Federation sub-committee on Agricultural Adjustment Programs that will be considering resolutions to be presented to the AFBF convention the following week.
8. Addresses the National Lamb Feeders Association in Omaha, Nebraska, on December 10.

Executive Secretary Marsh represented the National Wool Growers Association at the Oregon Wool Growers' convention in Portland, November 7-9. He also spoke at the Washington Wool Growers convention held in Yakima, November 10-12. He, too, attended the annual meeting of the Utah Farm Bureau in Salt Lake City, November 21-22, and also the informal conference with Messrs. Fleming and Aaberg of the AFBF.

Secretary Marsh flies to Miles City, Montana, December 2 to take part in the Montana convention (December 3-5). From Miles City, Secretary Marsh flies to Washington, D. C. Here he will testify for continuation and strengthening of the wool fabric import quota

at the public hearings before the Interdepartmental Committee for Reciprocity Information commencing December 9. While in Washington, he also will confer with members of Congress who are in the Capital at that time, and with Department officials on industry problems.

J. H. Breckenridge, immediate past president of the National Wool Growers Association, presided over the meeting of the Sheep and Wool Research and Marketing Advisory Committee of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Research Service at its October meeting in Washington. He also attended the semi-annual meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board in St. Louis, Missouri, November 22-23. Mr. Breckenridge is NWGA's member of the Board.

## Committee Opens Fabric Importation Hearings

**T**HE Interdepartmental Committee for Reciprocity Information has scheduled open hearings on the operation of the Geneva Wool Fabric Reservation commencing December 9, 1957 in Washington.

The Geneva Reservation, attached to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, gives the President power to increase the ad valorem duties on certain wool fabrics from 20 percent to as much as 45 percent in any year when imports exceed 5 percent of the average annual domestic production in the three preceding calendar years. President Eisenhower invoked this reservation on September 28, 1956. For the last three months of 1956, the tariff quota was established at 3.5 million pounds. It was not filled. The 1957 tariff quota of 14 million pounds was filled on July 25. On that date, the ad valorem part of the duties on woolen and worsted fabrics was increased from 20 or 25 percent (depending on the fabric) to 45 percent.

Considerable pressure, of course, is being exerted by importers and foreign manufacturers to have the application of the Geneva Reservation discontinued. The National Wool Growers Association has filed a statement with the Committee for Reciprocity Information supporting the National Association of Wool Manufacturers' plea for strengthening the application of the Reservation. The statement points out the disastrous effect of unlimited fabric imports on the domestic wool manufacturing industry which is the only outlet for domestic wool. Executive Secretary Marsh will also testify personally before the Committee for Reciprocity Information in the hearing opening on December 9.

## Sheepherder Importation Program Under Way

**T**HE movement of sheepherders from Europe to the range wool producing areas of the West is now well along, according to reports from the California Range Association.

The serious shortage of herders which developed in 1957 has at least been partly alleviated, according to John P. Bidegary, Range Association president. The organization reports that more than 200 men will have been brought into the United States this year by the end of December.

Bidegary said the importation of skilled herders is much more involved and complex this year under the program of bringing the men in on a temporary basis only. Previously the men came in on a permanent basis under special immigration legislation.

Under the new program, put into effect by the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the recommendation of a Congressional Committee, the men are permitted to enter the United States on a six months' permit which can be renewed up to a maximum of three years. In addition, Bidegary said, with the men on temporary status, constant reports must be made to the Government and record keeping on the part of the rancher and the association has been greatly increased.

Months of negotiation were required with the Government agencies in the United States and in Europe to get the new program under way. Since completion of these negotiations and approval of the agreements, the men have been moving rapidly into the Western States.

Under the terms of the agreements, the men may work for any employer who is a member of the Association. Wages and working conditions must equal those of domestic herders.

Bidegary said the cooperation of State wool grower association secretaries has played an important role in developing the new temporary importation program and that he hoped the growers realize the amount of work these officials have put into the project. Herders being brought in under the present program will be able to furnish herding labor for approximately 250,000 head of sheep, he pointed out.



## State Convention Report



NEW OFFICERS of the Oregon Wool Growers Association include Jack Shumway (left), new vice president, and Guy Arbogast, new president.

## Oregon Elects Arbogast; C. M. Bishop Honored

"PROBABLY the one program which has helped our industry the most has been the working of the Wool Act of 1954." This statement was made by the outgoing President of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, Julian Arrien of Vale, at the organization's 66th annual convention in Portland held November 7-9.

Mr. Arrien's address was evidence of his keen insight into various issues affecting Oregon sheepmen, including the predator eradication program, the sheepherder labor problem, reductions in grazing permits, land withdrawals for various purposes and creation of more interest and more membership in the Oregon association.

This year's convention honored Clarence Bishop, President, Pendleton Woolen Mills, for his untiring achievements in behalf of the betterment of the wool industry.

Amato's Supper Club in Portland was again the scene of the gala banquet, social hour and dance featuring delicious lamb, community singing and a top professional floor show.

A friendly and capable eastern Oregon sheepman, Guy Arbogast of Condon, was moved up to the helm of the presidency in the final business session. Elected to the vice presidency was Jack Shumway of Powell Butte, who, like Arbogast, has evidenced great interest in the work of the Oregon Association.

The affable young secretary of the Oregon group, Jack Steiwer of Fossil, arranged for a talented array of speakers and panel participants including Terry D. Schrunk, Mayor of Portland; Mrs. Alvin Hartley, outgoing president

of the association's women's auxiliary; G. N. Winder, President, American Sheep Producers Council; Edwin E. Marsh, Executive Secretary, National Wool Growers Association; E. R. Fatland, Oregon Tax & Research President; J. D. McDonald, President, Oregon State Labor Council; C. W. McMillan, Swift & Company; George Russell, President, Oregon Cattlemen's Association; G. H. Hansen, U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service; Dr. S. K. Christensen, Oregon State College; E. F. Forbes, President, Western States Meat Packers Association; Barney Duin, Meat Consultant, Safeway Stores; Jerry Sotola, Armour & Company; and Sig Unander, State Treasurer of Oregon.

Following is a digest of resolutions adopted by the convention:

### LAMB COMMITTEE

Recommended that lamb shippers notify their commission agency when they desire to ship, so that schedules can be adjusted to make delivery distributed over the week to avoid gluts. Further suggested that orderly marketing plans be set up in each community to help avoid gluts at the market.

Asked cooperation of transportation agencies in re-checking livestock shipping expense. Also asked that these agencies give the lamb shipper faster movement of lambs to market to avoid excessive shrink and other costs.

Commended the ASPC for the good work on lamb promotion.

Asked the extension service at the Oregon State College to conduct educational programs to inform new producers, as well as others, of the importance of docking their lambs in an efficient manner.

Urged producers of lamb to encourage their local meat markets to display lamb a little more attractively.

Recommended that high school home economic teachers in cooperation with the County Home Economics Extension agent, feature meat preparation as a week's special program during the year, and that these programs include the homemakers in the community.

Endorsed the National Wool Act of 1954 and urged its extension.

Opposed mandatory humane slaughter of livestock until a study can be made regard-

ing the economics of such procedure and practical methods developed.

### LEGISLATIVE, TRANSPORTATION & TAXATION

Opposed the freight rate cut on west-bound dressed meats unless comparable reductions in live animal rates are initiated.

Commended the California Range Association for their efforts to have sheep herders admitted to the U. S. Asked Oregon Association to cooperate in every way possible to make this program work.

### MEMBERSHIP & NOMINATION

Recognizing the fact that the greatest number of sheep in Oregon are now in the hands of small flock owners, recommended that wool growers be organized on county level, and from there go to State and national.

To accomplish organization at county level, recommended that president appoint a committee to meet with the head of OSC Extension Service and asked for cooperation of county agents with the executive committee member of each respective county to accomplish this work at minimum expense to the association.

Asked that a second vice president be elected as well as a president and vice president, to strengthen the administrative body of the Oregon Wool Growers Association.

### GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Joined with Portland Chamber of Commerce in extending a cordial invitation to the National Wool Growers Association to hold their 1959 annual convention in the city of Portland.

Urged association officers to consider methods of keeping other farm organizations in the counties and in the State informed of the details of association programs and to enlist their help in having objectives fulfilled.

Extended congratulations to J. H. Dobbin, honorary president of Oregon Association, who has been selected as Father of the Year by the National CowBelles Association.

### PUBLIC LAND & GRAZING

Recognized needs for definite policies in the administration of range lands, but asked for more flexibility in the administration of these policies. Recommended that the Forest Service and BLM be encouraged to employ range management personnel who are thoroughly acquainted with the livestock industry.

Also recommended that range manage-



A GROUP OF OREGON sheepmen get together for a visit during the recent convention of the Oregon Wool Growers Association. They are (l. to r.) Perry Johnson, George Moscrip, Ronald Hogg, Kenneth McCrae, and Floyd Edwards.



LOOKING OVER an ASPC lamb advertisement at the Oregon gathering are (l. to r.) Jerry Sotola, Armour & Company; J. P. Steiwer, secretary of the Oregon Association; Sig Unander, State Treasurer of Oregon; and Julian Arrien, outgoing Oregon president.

ment be included in the college course of study for foresters who may be called upon to make decisions in this area.

Individual range allotments were recommended wherever feasible to encourage individual permittees to make needed improvements on public lands.

Recommended that the small operator be given fair impartial consideration when necessary range adjudications are made.

Commended the State Game Commission for establishing and continuing the either sex deer season as an important step in keeping big game numbers in balance with feed supply. Recommended that season be extended to at least the last half of the regular deer season.

Recommended that the appropriation for Forest Service range improvement work be materially increased during the next fiscal year and that annual appropriations thereafter be increased until the total reaches at least 5 million dollars per year.

#### SANITATION & DISEASE

Commended the State Department of Agriculture for taking the steps and precautions necessary to prevent the spread of scrapie.

Asked that more information on shipping fever and pneumonia be made available to producers and that producers avail themselves of up-to-date methods of disease control.

#### WOOL COMMITTEE

Commended ASPC for wise handling of wool promotion funds.

Commended the Wool Bureau and Wool-Knit Associates on their wool publicity during the year.

Commended the Women's Auxiliaries for their work in promoting wool and for their continued interest and participation in the Make It Yourself With Wool contest.

Voiced opposition to repeal or changes in the Wool Products Labeling Act.

Urged that specifications for all State purchased automobiles include wool upholstery. Also urged that sheepmen specify wool upholstery when purchasing automobiles.

Urged that Oregon sheepmen carefully prepare their wool for market.

Commended the Oregon State College for sponsoring the sheep shearing schools.

Urged that legislation be enacted to eliminate the wool futures and wool tops futures market.

#### TARIFFS

Reaffirmed long-standing policy for adequate tariff protection on imported wools and strongly opposed any efforts to further reduce or remove prevailing tariffs on raw wools or wool products. Urged Congress to enact an import quota law to protect the domestic sheep and textile industry if tariff protection isn't obtained. Urged continuation of Geneva Reservation in connection with fabric imports.

Strongly opposed United States membership in Organization for Trade Cooperation.

Strongly opposed the efforts of the carpet industry to provide for duty free entry of wools not finer than 46's.

#### PREDATORY ANIMALS & WILDLIFE

Commended U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for predatory animal control work and urged continued research to determine the best bait material to use in such work.

Urged that Federal appropriations for predator and rodent control be maintained at present levels.

Opposed any more purchases of lands in the State by the Oregon State Game Commission.

Recommended that condemned game carcasses, unfit for human consumption, be made available for field use in Federal, State and cooperative predator control.



OFFICERS OF THE WASHINGTON Wool Growers Association stopped for this picture during their recent convention. They are (l. to r.) George Hislop, outgoing president; Phil Kern, secretary; William McGregor, new president; Parm Dickson, 1st vice president; and Albert Trieber, Jr., 2nd vice president.

#### NATIONAL BUDGET

Recommended that Oregon's quota of the national budget be paid in full for this year. Also recommended that the officers meet with National Wool Growers Association executive committee to determine if a more exact method of arriving at sheep numbers can be worked out for the purpose of setting quotas for the national budget.

## Attendance High at Washington Meeting

ONE of the oldest affiliates of the National Wool Growers Association, the Washington Wool Growers Association, met on November 10-12 in Yakima for its 64th annual convention. Registration was heavier than a year ago, and indicates a strong interest in the work of this organization and a growing interest in sheep production in the State of Washington.

Outgoing President George Hislop, in an excellent, informative address, had the following to say about the National Wool Act of 1954: "It has been a successful piece of legislation in that it has kept the sheep industry of the Nation from going completely under during the last few difficult years, and it has enabled the growers to do something for themselves by advertising their product. . . . Each wool grower must make himself a spokesman at other farm meetings to urge the renewal of the Wool Act. He must take it upon himself to speak with the Senator and Congressman from his district urging that he get behind the Wool Act when it is presented in the Senate and

in the House of Representatives so that they will fight for its renewal intact."

Mr. Hislop's address also included the following matters of interest to the Washington sheepmen: Animal health problems; the legislation to transfer jurisdiction over certain packer activities from the Packers & Stockyards Branch to the Federal Trade Commission; changes in by-laws of the organization with respect to county associations; and lamb promotion campaigns in the Seattle and Spokane areas.

Good attendance at the meetings was sparked by lively panel discussions and interesting speakers. Highlight address was given by the Honorable Hal Holmes, a member of Congress from Washington's fourth district.

Other speakers included Mrs. Parm Dickson, president, Women's Auxiliary of the Washington Wool Growers Association; Dr. T. Donald Bell, head, Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Idaho; G. N. Winder, president, American Sheep Producers Council; Aled P. Davies, director,

American Meat Institute; Edwin E. Marsh, executive secretary, National Wool Growers Association; and Martin Boss, Spokane.

One panel discussion dealt with legislation to transfer jurisdiction over certain packer activities from the Packers & Stockyard Branch to the Federal Trade Commission. It featured the following participants: Jerry Sotola, Armour & Company; C. W. McMillan, Swift & Company; and Floyd Forbes, president, Western States Meat Packers Association.

Another panel, "Problems and Progress in Farm Flock Management," featured Rudy Setzler, Extension Livestock Specialist; Dr. Dennis Waldron, Ellensburg, Washington; Nathan Haines, Columbia Basin Wool Growers, Quincy, Washington; and A. V. Nixon, Yakima Valley Sheep Marketing Association, Prosser, Washington.

Grand finale was a lavish buffet supper, whipped up by the Hotel Chinook's capable chefs, followed by entertainment and dancing.

Resolutions adopted by the group included:

#### PREDATORY ANIMALS

Requested that the State Director of Agriculture include in the next biennium budget not less than \$50,000 for cooperative predator control work in the State of Washington to insure the continuance of the program.

Requested Congressional delegation to oppose S-2489 and any similar legislation which calls for discontinuance of use of steel traps on all Federal lands, since it is recognized by those who are experienced with the problem that no other method is as effective, safe or as humane.

#### LABOR

Commended the California Range Association for its continued efforts in the importation of Spanish herders and said that association would lend support wherever possible.

#### RANGE

Joined with National Wool Growers Association in opposing any bills that would establish a National Wilderness Preservation System.

Commended Congress for making possible the start of range improvement work and urged that materially increased appropriations be made each year until a total of at least five million dollars per year is reached.

Recommended that Forest Service be encouraged to employ personnel who are fully acquainted with the livestock industry and who are educated in range management as well as forestry. As a means to this end, strongly urged that all necessary steps be taken to bring about accreditation of the School of Forestry at Washington State College.

#### WOOL

Commended Women's Auxiliary for their effective activities in promoting the use of wool and lamb.

Urged passage of legislation introduced in the last session of Congress to extend the National Wool Act of 1954.

Strongly opposed legislation providing for U. S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

Opposed "special privilege" legislation which would permit duty-free entry of wools not finer than 46's (with a 10 percent tolerance of 48's) when such wools go into carpet manufacture.

Endorsed general fiber identification bill as it passed the House in the last session and urged passage of this bill by the Senate in its present form.

Highly commended the ASPC for their fine work in the promotion of wool and lamb, and also expressed appreciation for the excellent wool advertising and promotion programs of the Wool Bureau.

Commended all segments of the automobile industry who have made available wool upholstery in their automobiles and requested other manufacturers to adopt the same policy. Urged growers to demand wool upholstery in all cars they buy.

#### LEGISLATIVE

Favored legislation to extend the scope and strengthen the position of the USDA under the Packers & Stockyards Act. Said that association considers it impractical to control country trading other than through auction yards.

Endorsed and supported the petitions of Armour & Company, Swift & Company and the Cudahy Packing Company, asking for modification of the Consent Decree of 1920.

Favored continuing cooperation between industry groups and interested parties looking toward the improvement of methods of handling livestock in stockyards and slaughter houses.

Voiced wholehearted accord with the Presidential order of September 28, 1956, invoking the Geneva Reservation to provide increased ad valorem tariff rates on woolen and worsted fabrics in any year when imports of these fabrics exceed five percent of the average U. S. production in the three preceding years.

#### TRANSPORTATION

Opposed rail rates as quoted on fresh meats and packinghouse products which went into effect August 1957. Said that continuation of these unequalized rates would give unfair competition and seriously hinder the future of western livestock and meat industry.

Went on record with the National Wool Growers Association favoring repeal of the

Wartime Emergency Tax of 3 percent on freight transportation and 10 percent on passenger transportation.

Said that present cost of transportation on livestock is prohibitive and that the last increases granted by the ICC were unreasonable and exorbitant. Asked repeal of the increases granted by the ICC under Ex-Parte No. 206.

## Strong Interest Noted In Idaho Convention

STRONG association support was indicated by the good attendance at all meetings of the 65th annual convention of the Idaho Wool Growers Association. The November 17, 18 and 19 meeting was held in Boise, Idaho.

Idaho sheepmen selected Andrew D. Little of Howe and Wilbur F. Wilson of Hammett, to lead their association for another year as president and vice president respectively. M. C. Claar, Boise, was reelected secretary.

A dinner opened the meeting on Sunday evening, November 17. Dr. Royal L. Garff of the University of Utah, was the featured speaker at the get-together.

President Little called the convention to order on Monday morning, November 18. The address of welcome was given by R. E. Edlefsen, mayor of Boise, and was responded to by J. H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls sheepman and honorary president of the National Wool Growers Association.

Don Clyde, Heber City, Utah, president of the National Wool Growers Association told sheepmen what their national organization had been doing in their behalf during 1957 and also presented some current problems faced by the industry.

Other speakers on the Monday program were: Clay E. Crawford, district agent of the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Serv-



WASHINGTON'S LEGISLATIVE Committee met during recent convention. Members are (l. to r.) William McGregor, Phil Kern, John McGregor, Russell Brown, and Parm Dickson.



SHEEPMEN MEMBERS of the Washington Association posed for their picture. They are (l. to r.) Ben DeRuwe, Milton Mercer, Mervin DeRuwe, L. T. Ruehl, Jim Fletcher and Hi Hood.





**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS** of the Idaho Association include, (l. to r., back row) David Little, R. J. Rich, Jr., and M. C. Claar. Front row shows Ray W. Lincoln, Andrew D. Little, Wilbur F. Wilson and Bill Smith. R. K. Siddoway and Dave Hagenbarth were unavailable when photo was taken.

ice, who spoke on "Cooperative Predatory Animal Control"; Dr. Floyd Frank, associate veterinarian at the University of Idaho, who told of "Common Idaho Sheep Diseases"; and Dr. T. Donald Bell, head, animal husbandry Department, University of Idaho, who told sheepmen how the University can serve them.

On Monday evening, the annual banquet and dance was held in the Hotel Owyhee. Roast leg of lamb was featured on the banquet menu. Winners of the Make It Yourself With Wool sewing contest, selected the same afternoon, were presented. (See The Auxiliaries, page 30 for results).

Tuesday's session was highlighted by an address from Floyd Iverson, regional director of the U. S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah. Mr. Iverson discussed "The Role of Grazing in Multiple Use Management."

G. Norman Winder, president of the American Sheep Producers Council, told the group what the ASPC is doing to promote their products in the Tuesday afternoon session.

The manager of the Idaho Personnel Service, Eli A. Weston, informed Idaho wool growers of their "Freedom of Choice."

The Idaho Sheep Council met in conjunction with the Association and re-elected John W. Noh of Kimberly and David Little of Emmett as directors to the ASPC.

Resolutions adopted by Idaho sheepmen follow:

#### **PREDATORY ANIMALS & SHEEP DISEASES**

Urged grower support to the State Sheep Commission in reporting any disease out-

breaks, and recommended the Commission continue its strict inspection policy.

Urged growers to take advantage of research findings of the University of Idaho and the National Vibriosis Committee, and asked that continued study on cause and methods of treatment and control of stiff lambs, bumble foot, and other serious and costly diseases, be made. Offered support in obtaining funds for this program.

Recommended that the Sheep Commission be authorized the use of the full 30 mills deducted by the Commission to meet increased costs of predatory animal and disease programs.

Requested consideration by all land administrative groups regarding future predator programs.

Recommended that Congress increase funds for research on predator and rodent control.

#### **WOOL COMMITTEE**

Asked an extension of the National Wool Act, not because a subsidy type program is favored for the wool industry, but because general feeling exists that there is presently little prospect for adequate tariff protection.

Reaffirmed historic position that there is no substitute for an adequate tariff, and voiced alarm in the relinquishing of the vital constitutional tariff power by Congress to the State and Executive Departments of the National Government. Urged Congress to once again assume its constitutional powers in order to protect the security of its own people.

Voiced support of the Presidential order of Sept. 28, 1956, invoking the Geneva Reservation, providing increased ad valorem tariff rates on imports of woolsens and worsted fabrics when imports of such fabrics reach a figure in excess of 5 percent of U. S. average production for the preceding three calendar years. Urged the continued application of this reservation which is so vital to domestic wool manufacturers, facing growing competition from cheaply produced imports.

Urged the Federal Government to place reasonable quota limits on all imports.

Thanked the Women's Auxiliary of the Idaho Association for their wool promotion work.

Commended various wool manufacturers who sponsored tie-in wool ads with ASPC.

Requested the Governor of Idaho and the mayors of Idaho cities to specify wool upholstery in the purchasing of official automobiles.

Urged continued research in wool and wool by-products.

#### **GRAZING COMMITTEE**

Urged the Grazing Service to proceed cautiously and slowly in adjudicating and allotting any ranges, especially where common use has been practiced.

Asked that appraisal of mining claims and their validity be made by the BLM.

Voiced belief that BLM should continue to recognize parallel lands as qualified base property.

Asked the BLM to furnish association a statement of the areas reseeded and sprayed for sage brush in each county of Idaho, that this information may be published in the association paper.

Asked that Congressional delegation be contacted to implement passage of the Engle Bill, HR 5538, in the coming Congress. This bill would limit military land withdrawals to 5,000 acres; above that amount would require legislative approval.



**SOME "OLD-TIMERS"** chat at the Idaho meeting. They are (l. to r.) Baldwin F. Brown, an association member for 35 years; G. E. Stanfield, another early day operator; T. C. Waddoups, included in the same group; and BLM Range Manager Charles E. Nethleton.

Voiced belief of many livestock operators that in due time all livestock will be forced off the forests. Asked that written statement regarding this matter come from Forest Service officials so that misapprehension of permittees may be cleared up.

Requested Forest Service to institute a program of training to educate their personnel and particularly their apprentice rangers in range and livestock management.

Asked that no allotment used under G-3 exchanges be reduced either by numbers or time when the forest reevaluates the carrying capacity of the G-3 offered lands, if the area used is stocked only to carrying capacity.

#### **LAMB COMMITTEE**

Recommended support of S-1356, transferring the control of meat and meat products from the Packers and Stockyards Administration to the Federal Trade Commission.

Voiced belief that option of whether meats should be government graded or not should be left to packers, allowing them to merchandise meat products to the best advantage.

Went on record supporting humane slaughter after a thorough investigation has been made as to costs and methods of changes.

Commended the ASPC for the job they have done to promote lamb. Asked that more funds be spent for lamb promotion in the high consuming areas so that present markets in those areas won't be lost.

Asked that present tariffs on lamb be increased and, if possible, quotas be established based on past imports.

Asked that some effort be exerted to improve handling of lamb and wool pools to be more advantageous to the individuals.

#### **FREIGHT RATES, TRANSPORTATION, STOCKYARDS**

Opposed any and all increases in transportation, rail and truck rates and expenses such as bedding charges, etc., and asked costs be reduced wherever possible.

Also opposed all inequities and discrim-

inating decreases such as the reduction of rates on fresh meat going West without like reductions on live animals.

Opposed any action to interfere or nullify the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission and also favored strengthening the Commission by its being better financed, staffed and supervised.

Asked Congressional delegation and association officers to do everything possible to bring about the abolishment of the wartime Federal Transportation Excise Tax of 3 percent on freight and 10 percent on passenger service.

Stressed that the able firm of Charles E. Blaine and Son is still in the employ of the National Wool Growers Association and is still available to all wool growers wanting an audit on freight bills. Thanked Mr. Blaine for his continued good work.

Opposed all stockyard rate increases. Asked that consideration be given for possible reduction in yardage rates.

#### GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Thanked officers for their continued efforts on behalf of the association.

Endorsed legislation that will guarantee the right of an individual to employment regardless of whether or not he belongs to a labor organization.

Emphasized the need for organization and the benefits accruing to all owners of sheep by maintaining an association that can act effectively and quickly on problems as they come up.

Thanked all those who helped make convention a success.

## Stanley C. Ellison Elected By Nevada Sheepmen

STANLEY C. Ellison of Elko was elected president of the Nevada Wool Growers Association at its recent annual meeting in Ely, November 8-9. He succeeds Tony Smith, who has sold his sheep interests in Nevada. Mr. Ellison, one of Nevada's largest livestock operators, has been Nevada's representative on the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association during the past year.

New vice president of the Nevada group is Fred Fulstone, Jr. of Smith, Nevada. John E. Humphrey continues as secretary-treasurer with offices in Reno. Vernon Metcalf, also of Reno, is consultant for the association.

Organization problems were the center of discussion at the first session. To meet increasing costs of sheep inspection, predatory animal control and organization administration, the group decided to ask the next State legislature to increase the tax levy on sheep which, under a special Nevada law, provides the funds for these projects.

The second day was set aside for talks and discussion on general problems affecting the Nevada sheep industry.

President Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association, attended the Nevada meeting and participated in

(Continued on page 35.)

## At National Wool Marketing Meeting

## Senator O'Mahoney Decries Trade Agreement

CONGRESS has surrendered its constitutional treaty making powers to the State Department under terms of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, told leaders of the National Wool Marketing Corporation at their annual meeting held in Washington, D. C. in November.

Trade agreements between the United States and other nations are now being negotiated without an elected official of Government taking part, the Senator charged, adding that the resulting imports of wool fabrics has caused a decline of 14 percent in the wool manufacturing industry of this country which is the only market for the American wool producer.

Senator O'Mahoney was the principal speaker at the session in which growers from all parts of the Nation met to discuss marketing problems of the wool growing industry. Twenty-two State and regional wool marketing associations make up the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

James H. Lemmon of Lemmon, South Dakota, was reelected for the 17th year as president of the Co-op. Frank Lebus of Cynthiana, Kentucky, and Lehi Jones of Cedar City, Utah, were reelected vice presidents.

The group very forcefully urged that the Commodity Credit Corporation immediately liquidate its 7 million pounds of wool in the stockpile; that is, disregard the 6¼ million pound limit on monthly sales, because the stockpile will be a depressing factor on the American market as long as it remains in Government hands.

They took action to join with the National Wool Growers Association and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers in seeking renewal of the

#### Convention site committee

GEORGE K. Hislop, immediate past president of the Washington Association, has accepted an assignment from NWGA President Don Clyde to serve as chairman of the committee which will consider places for holding the midsummer meeting of the Executive Committee next year and the 93rd convention of the National Association in 1959. The members of the committee include Secretary Ernest Williams of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association and L. Elton Gent, president of the Colorado Wool Growers Association. The committee will make their recommendations to the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association during the Phoenix convention.

limitations imposed this year on wool fabric imports at reduced tariff rates. Their case will be presented before the Committee for Reciprocity Information on December 9.

## Slight Drop Expected In 1958 Meat Supply

TOTAL supplies in 1958 are expected to be adequate to maintain civilian consumption of meat at a high rate, though a little under the 159 pounds per capita estimated for 1957. Even with the expected reduction, meat consumption per person next year will likely exceed rates in the 45 years before 1955. The per capita supply in prospect for 1958 is expected to include a little more pork but less of other types of meat. Retail pork prices may average a little lower than in 1957, particularly in the second half of the year, but probably not enough to offset the higher level in prospect for the other meats.

Beef production is expected to be a little smaller next year than in 1957, as the gradual decline in cattle numbers continues. With the civilian population likely to be up a little, consumption of beef per person may be down proportionately more than production—perhaps 3 pounds less than the rate estimated for this year.

Veal consumption next year will likely be moderately less than the 9.0 pounds per capita rate estimated for this year. The smaller supplies of veal in 1958 would reflect the effects of both a smaller calf crop than in 1957 and the retention of a larger proportion of the crop for addition to herds.

Supplies of lamb and mutton in 1958 probably will be no larger than in 1957. Some increase over this year is expected in the number of lambs withheld from slaughter for addition to breeding flocks. If the build-up in flocks is no larger than currently anticipated, supplies of lamb and mutton available for civilian consumption in 1958 probably will continue close to the 4.2 pounds per capita indicated for 1957.

More pork is expected to be available next year than this. Most of the gain will come in the second half of the year but it will likely be sufficient to permit civilians to consume around 2 pounds more pork per person than the 62 pounds estimated for 1957.

—From "The National Food Situation"  
Published quarterly by AMS of the  
USDA

# Range Brush Affects Spring Flow

removal of nearby deep-rooted plants improved water flow of springs in studies in California foothills

by H. H. BISWELL and  
A. M. SCHULTZ

Reprinted from "California Agriculture" October, 1957

**C**ONVERSION of large acreages of California brushland to grassland—to increase forage for livestock and game—has resulted, in many cases, in an increase in spring and stream flow.

Long range studies—1949-1957—chiefly in the foothills of Madera County with one small segment in Lake County, were undertaken to observe the situations under which water flow increase occurred and to make quantitative measurements of the increase. In the Madera County foothills, at elevations between 1,200 feet and 3,000 feet, rainfall increases with elevation—from about 15 inches to 30 inches annually—and falls in the winter and spring. The summers are long, hot and dry. Most of the soils are granitic with high infiltration capacity.

The results of the studies indicate that in some cases the flow might be increased markedly by removing or changing plant cover. However, every spring is different. There are differences in size of watershed, plant species and density of cover on the watershed, type of soil, geological formation, whether or not the spring is shallow or deep seated, and source of water.

In Madera County, two springs served as checks to indicate trend in flow throughout the summer without manipulation of plant cover.

In the summer of 1949 two control burns—July 17 and August 20—were made on each side of Finegold Creek for approximately one mile. The fires burned and killed about 10 percent of the riparian vegetation which consisted chiefly of white alder and mule fat.

On the banks and above, the shrubs and trees consisted chiefly of chaparral whitethorn, wedgeleaf ceanothus, Mariposa manzanita, redberry, poison oak, skunk brush, bush lupine, digger pine, interior live oak, blue oak, and buckeye. These shrubs and trees were about 65 percent top-killed on the upper slopes but less so near the stream course where the fires were set.

H. H. Biswell is Professor of Forestry, University of California, Berkeley.

A. M. Schultz is Specialist in Forestry, University of California, Berkeley.

This research was done under Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act Project California 31-R and 51-R.

One seep was found in the edge of the streambed next to the second burn, but before the fire it was nearly dry.

Following the first burn it was obvious that water increased in certain places in the creek, but no photographs were taken or definite measurements made before the burn. However, three days prior to the second burn, photographic stations were established in the streambed which was nearly dry except for depressions that had filled with water following the first burn. These stations were re-photographed about three weeks after the burn when water was flowing down the creek. How much of the increase in flow resulted from the killing of the vegetation in the streambed and on the slopes or from the gradual decline in transpiration that occurs in the early autumn before the leaves normally fall can not be determined. Also, days were getting shorter. Cooler days were not a factor since this period was uniformly clear, hot and dry.

The watershed above Grapevine Spring was 59 acres and was control burned on August 20, 1949. Coverage of brush and trees before the fire was estimated as 50 percent. The reduction in transpiration area by burning was approximately 80 percent.

Before the burn the spring produced 1½ gallons per day and 24 hours after the fire it produced 360 gallons per day.

Measurements of this spring were continued during the summer of 1950. On August 24—when the flow was about equal to that on the same date after the fire in 1949—a large grapevine near the spring was cut. After the vine was cut the flow increased by about 15 gallons per day.

On August 29, six interior live oak, two blue oak, one digger pine, and two whitethorn chaparral plants near the spring were cut but no increase in spring flow followed.

In the early summer of 1951 a seep above the spring was developed for livestock water and further measurements were prevented.

Above Tank Spring the watershed was long and narrow and covered about 25 acres. It was control burned on August 9, 1950. The kill of brush and trees was nearly 100 percent for a considerable distance around the spring.

Tank Spring was shallow and seep-

age water came from the walls of the drainage way above the spring or pipe outlet for a distance of 35 feet. Seepage increased after the fire. Spring flow following burning was more than double that before burning, increasing from about 198 gallons per day to 486 gallons.

The watershed above Pipe Spring was 10 acres in size and control burned on August 5, 1950. Crown cover of shrubs and trees was 10 percent. In addition, two small grapevines, two small interior live oak, and two wedgeleaf ceanothus plants near the spring were cut by hand.

Flow of the spring increased after burning and cutting for three or four days but then the trend continued downward at a rate equal to that before treatment. The net result was that the flow was extended for 15 days.

Rock Spring had a watershed of five acres. It was control burned on July 22, 1950. The crown cover of shrubs and trees—whitethorn chaparral, wedgeleaf ceanothus, digger pine, interior live oak, manzanita, blue oak, buckeye, and redberry—was estimated to be 65 percent.

The spring water comes from a crack down about 10 feet in solid rock. Several years ago the spring furnished water year-long for a homesteader. However, the ranch owner reported that in recent years it had gone dry each summer.

Before the control burn in July the spring had decreased rapidly in flow and—although the burn produced an excellent top-kill—no change in trend of flow was found. Apparently the deep rooted trees and shrubs had already depleted the water at this time.

Within 30 feet of the Mine Spring there were eight button willows, three interior live oak clumps, three coffeeberry bushes, three medium sized digger pine, and one blue oak and all were cut by hand on July 11, 1950.

The spring had been decreasing in flow rapidly before the cutting. Thereafter, the flow increased for about 15 days and then decreased and stopped flowing again about six weeks after it went dry the first time.

Spring House Spring served as a check spring with no manipulation of cover. It was located about one quarter mile from Mine Spring. It was deep-



seated, the flow coming from beneath a large rock. Measurements were taken beginning June 20 and ending September 1. There was a gradual decrease in rate of flow throughout this period. However, it was a little more rapid early in the season than later. This may have been due to drying of poison oak and buckeye on the slope above and less use of water by these plants after about mid-July.

Cap Hill Spring was the second check spring in Madera County. Its watershed had few shrubs and trees. The rate of flow was gradually downward from July 15 to September 5, 1950. The rancher reported that the spring flowed better than it did the summer before when he had to remove the cattle from the range pasture because of a lack of stock water. Rainfall in the winter and spring season of the year before was about 4 inches less than the year of measurements. This probably accounts for the difference in flow.

Willow Spring was found within a few miles of Clear Lake in Lake County. The spring was surrounded by a clump of willows 12 feet high in the center that formed a closed canopy about 35 feet in diameter. The spring was boxed with sidings 38 inches by 51 inches. No other woody vegetation was near the spring, but up the hill about 150 yards were a few blue oaks and 50 yards higher were blue oaks, manzanita bushes, interior live oaks and poison oaks. The watershed was estimated at 7-10 acres.

Beginning at 10:00 a.m. on August 9, 1950, a record of spring flow was made every two hours until 10:00 a.m. the next day. Spring flow for the 24 hours amounted to 44.9 gallons. At 1:00 p.m. the water in the spring box fell below the outlet and was down  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches at 6:00 p.m. It then rose to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by 8:00 p.m. and water came from the outlet at 10:30 p.m.

Spring flow records were again made every two hours on August 15 when the flow amounted to 31½ gallons. The

day was hotter and drier than August 9. Flow from the spring stopped at 12:00 noon and began again 30 minutes past midnight. At 6:00 p.m. water in the spring box was  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches below the pipe outlet.

After the flow was measured for the second 24 hours, the willows were cut and removed, in two hours beginning at 10:00 a.m. on August 16. The spring flow began to increase almost immediately and continued to increase rapidly until the cutting was finished. Thereafter the spring flow continued rather uniformly day and night. The flow was measured every hour during daylight and every two hours during night for 48 hours after cutting. On the second day the spring produced 122.0 gallons of water which compared to 31.5 gallons before the willows were removed. Therefore, the clump of willows had been using at least 90.5 gallons of water per day. Other measurements taken on September 5, 11, and 12 showed the spring to increase by about another 20 percent as the area around the spring became recharged.

The willows sprouted shortly after cutting and further measurements were made periodically in 1951, 1952, and 1953. Generally the trend in spring flow was downward except for fluctuations which corresponded with temperatures and water use by the willows.

On August 20, 1953 the willows were cut a second time. The difference in flow for 24 hours before cutting and for 24 hours after cutting amounted to 63 gallons. The flow continued to increase for the remainder of the season as it did in 1950.

Buckeye Spring was located about one half mile from Willow Spring and served as the Lake County check. The surrounding area was open except for one manzanita bush and a buckeye tree nearby. Leaves of the buckeye began to dry about mid-July.

The trend in flow for this spring was downward for each of the four summer seasons.

These studies indicate that where the spring water is dependent on the local watershed, some increase in flow can be expected as a result of manipulation of the plant cover.

During these studies, roots of grasses, shrubs, and trees were excavated in the field to determine rooting depth. Soft chess was found to penetrate the soil to a depth of 39 inches, and foxtail fescue to 23 inches. Both of these annual grasses are important components of the resident vegetation. Ryegrass, an annual commonly planted in the study area on burned over brushlands, extended its roots to 42 inches. In other studies this species penetrated to 54 inches. Tarweed is deeper rooted than the grasses and during those years when abundant it depletes the soil moisture to a greater depth than the grasses.

Roots of three 5-year-old wedgeleaf ceanothus plants were excavated and all were found to extend to a depth greater than 10 feet. The roots of 11-year-old ponderosa pine were traced down 12 feet but—by the size of the root at the 12 foot depth—they went much further.

Another factor in plant cover manipulation and spring flow involves plants that have their roots in free water. When the tops of such plants are removed, more water may become available immediately for spring or creek flow.

The excavations of wedgeleaf ceanothus may give some indication of how upland plants tap free water. The roots of three plants excavated on April 29, 1952 extended to 10 feet where they reached granite and were beginning to grow horizontally. At this level they were in water flowing over bed rock. Thus, in addition to the water removed from the soil it seems that these deeply rooted plants can sometimes tap underground flows of water. This may be important as far as increase in spring flow immediately after brush removal is concerned. When the tops—transpiration surface—are removed by burning or cutting, this water is then permitted to enter spring flow. This principle probably accounts for the quick increase in flow in Finegold Creek, Willow Spring, Grapevine Spring, and possibly the others except for Rock Spring.

A third factor that might possibly apply in plant cover manipulation and spring flow concerns infiltration capacity. If the infiltration should be lowered to the point where most of the rainfall is dissipated through surface runoff and is not permitted to enter the soil, then spring flow might decrease or even stop. This could result from creation of bare soil that becomes sealed, a situation not encountered in these studies.

## Give and Serve Meat for Christmas

"GIVE and Serve Meat for Christmas" is the theme for the first annual nation-wide promotion designed to tell business firms and individual shoppers that meat makes an ideal gift for Christmas.

Coordinating this campaign is the National Live Stock and Meat Board. It reports that all segments of the livestock and meat industry have indicated a desire to cooperate. "Since meat is popular with all members of the family, there can be little doubt of the ultimate success of this campaign," according to Carl F. Neumann, general manager of the Board.

To assist the industry in this promotion, the Board produced six colorful streamers designed primarily for display in retail food stores. Streamers are also being made available to meat packers, livestock organizations and others.

## SHOWS AND SALES

### Grand National

**A**TTEENDANCE at the 13th annual Grand National Livestock Exposition in San Francisco's Cow Palace reached 155,516 for the November 1 to 10 show. This figure is second only to the record set in 1952.

Winners in the purebred sheep division:

**Cheviots**—Earl Drury of Fall Creek, Oregon, champion and reserve champion rams. Mr. Drury also showed the champion ewe. E. F. Matthias of Oregon City, Oregon, had the reserve champion ewe.

**Columbias**—Terry Maddux of Bakersfield, California, had the champion ram; Doris Lee Gilli, Bakersfield, reserve champion ram. Terry Maddux showed the champion and reserve champion ewe.

**Corriedales**—Wesley Jacobsen of Petaluma, California, brought the champion ram; Melvin Preston, LeGrand, California, had the reserve champion. H. James Anderson of Cotati, California, showed the champion ewe; Melvin Preston had the reserve champion.

**Dorsets**—Averill Hansen of Junction City, Oregon, consigned the champion ram; Jim Belloni, Ferndale, California, had the reserve champion. In Dorset ewe competition, the order was reversed and Jim Belloni had the champion, with Averill Hansen showing the reserve champion.

**Hampshires**—Walter P. Hubbard of Junction City, Oregon, showed the top ram and Melvin Preston had the reserve champion. Top ewe was shown by Vassar & Buckman of Dixon, California; Walter P. Hubbard had the reserve champion ewe.

**Rambouillets**—Glenn Maddux, Bakersfield, showed the champion and reserve champion rams, as well as the champion and reserve champion ewes for a clean sweep in the Rambouillet division.

**Shropshires**—Wilford & Gath of Cotati showed the top two rams and the reserve champion ewe. M. O. Pearson of Turner, Oregon, had the champion ewe.

**Southdowns**—Severa J. Wilford of Cotati brought the champion ram; reserve champion ram was shown by Glenn Maddux. Severa J. Wilford also showed the champion and reserve champion ewes.

**Suffolks**—Marian Coble of Winters, California, took champion ram honors with one of her flock leaders; reserve champion ram was shown by Robert

Vassar of Dixon. Mrs. Coble also showed the champion and reserve champion ewes.

**Fat lambs**—Grand champion wether lamb over all breeds was consigned by Harry Maddux of Bakersfield. It brought \$12 per pound from Trader Vic's Restaurant in San Francisco. The reserve champion fat lamb was shown by Tom De Roza and William T. Madsen. The grand champion pen of wether lambs over all breeds was shown by Severa J. Wilford; Harry Maddux had the reserve champion pen of lambs. Champion truckload of fat lambs was consigned by Rod Kroman and Benson Edwards of San Luis Obispo, California; reserve champions in this division were brought by William Harvey and Joe Waters also of San Luis Obispo.

### Golden Spike

**A**N outstanding showing of sheep was one of the highlight attractions at the successful 39th annual Golden Spike National Livestock Show held in Ogden, Utah from November 15 to 20.

The well-attended show saw the following consignors bring champions for the sheep division:

**Champion Columbia ram**—Terry Maddux, Bakersfield, California. Maddux also consigned the reserve champion ram.

**Champion Columbia ewe**—Terry Maddux; reserve champion Columbia ewe—R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado.

**Champion Suffolk ram**—Marian M. Coble, Winters, California; reserve

champion Suffolk ram—Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon.

**Champion Suffolk ewe**—Marian M. Coble; reserve champion Suffolk ewe—Walter P. Hubbard.

**Champion Hampshire ram**—Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho; reserve champion Hampshire ram—Walter P. Hubbard.

**Champion Hampshire ewe**—Walter P. Hubbard; reserve champion Hampshire ewe—Matthews Brothers.

**Champion Rambouillet ram**—Glenn Maddux, Bakersfield, California; reserve champion Rambouillet ram—Glenn Maddux.

**Champion Rambouillet ewe**—Utah State University, Logan, Utah; reserve champion ewe—Glenn Maddux.

**Grand champion carload of fat lambs**—Donald Evans, Delta, Utah; reserve champion carload lambs—Kim and Craig Larson, Ephraim, Utah.

**Grand champion fat lamb**, shown by Robert Wilson of Henefer, Utah, sold for \$3 a pound to Producers Livestock Loan Company of Ogden. The reserve grand champion fat lamb was shown by Harry Maddux of Bakersfield, California, and was purchased by Producers Livestock Loan Company for \$1 a pound.

### COLUMBIA BRED EWE SALE November 18, 1957, Ogden, Utah

**E**LEVEN head of yearling bred ewes averaged \$140 at this 13th annual sale which was held in connection with the Golden Spike National Livestock Show. In 1956, a \$49.10 average was posted by 14 head of bred yearling ewes.

Demand for Columbia rams and ewes



**CHAMPION COLUMBIA EWE** at the Golden Spike National Livestock Show is pictured above with owner R. J. "Bob" Shown, right, and Mrs. Shown. Mark Bradford, left, purchased the ewe for \$200.



**CHAMPION SUFFOLK EWE** at the Golden Spike was shown by Marian and Fred Coble. Allan Jenkins presents Mr. Coble (right) with champion trophy on behalf of American Suffolk Sheep Society. Henry W. Richards (center) bought the ewe for \$270.

has been strong all during the 1957 selling season, and continued so at this end-of-the-season sale. A total of 43 head of Columbia sheep averaged \$157. A year ago, 75 head averaged \$53.53. Consignments to the sale were smaller as breeders reported earlier sales had about cleaned out all of their for-sale offerings.

Top-priced yearling bred ewe was consigned by R. J. "Bob" Shown of Monte Vista, Colorado. The ewe brought \$200 from Columbia breeder Mark Bradford of Spanish Fork, Utah.

Mr. Bradford sold the top pen of three Columbia bred yearling ewes to Ronald Jeppesen of Mantua, Utah at \$140 per head. Twenty-one head of penned bred ewes averaged \$130.

Six head of ewe lambs averaged \$113. Pete Thomas of Malad, Idaho sold the top pen of three ewe lambs at \$125 each to Reed W. Budge.

Alma Esplin, secretary of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America, was manager of the sale. Howard Brown of Woodland, California, was auctioneer.

#### SUFFOLK BRED EWE SALE

November 18, 1957, Ogden, Utah

**P**RICES paid for Suffolk offerings were generally higher than a year ago during the afternoon portion of the bred ewe selling at the Golden Spike National Livestock Exposition.

Though the average price for single bred yearling ewes dropped to \$135 on 14 head from 1956's \$142.50 average on 11 head, pen sale averages moved considerably higher. This year, 35 head of bred yearling ewes sold in pens averaged \$104, while a \$64.75 average was posted on 60 head of penned ewes a year ago.

Top single sale of a Suffolk ewe was made by the Green Valley Ranch (Marion and Fred Coble) of Winters, California. Their champion offering brought \$270 from Henry W. Richards of Salt Lake City.

C. M. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon, sold the top pen of three Suffolk bred ewes at \$135. Buyer was David J. Ball of Lewisville, Idaho.

Five ewe lambs sold at an \$87 average. Allan Jenkins of Newton, Utah and Don Taylor of Henefer, Utah, both sold ewe lambs at \$100 per head.

Eight head of ewe lambs in pens averaged \$90.

Allan Jenkins was sale manager, and Howard Brown was auctioneer.

## For Sheep and Wool

### Intensive Research Requested by Group

**S**TRENGTHENED comprehensive studies of sheep production and utilization of meat and wool were favored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Sheep and Wool Research and Marketing Advisory Committee at its meeting in Washington October 28-30.

The committee agreed that this program, along with expanded studies on the quality and yield of lamb meat as influenced by production practices, mechanical processing of chemically modified wools, development of wash-and-wear wool garments, and improved serviceability of wool floor coverings, were among the top needs in sheep and wool research.

Established under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, the committee meets annually. The group reelected as its chairman John H. Breckenridge, sheep raiser of Twin Falls, Idaho, and immediate past president of the National Wool Growers Association.

In regard to the sheep production and utilization studies, the committee noted that work should be initiated on additional breeds at various geographic locations and should include lamb production of ewes as well as current information on fleece and body traits. Investigations to determine the interactions between genetic and environmental factors should be strengthened.

Specific lamb meat quality studies that the committee favors include work on the influence of breeding, feeding, management, sex, market finish and other production factors on the quality, yield, and chemical and physical properties of lamb meat, the yields and composition of edible meat in carcasses and cuts, and characteristics of flavor, tenderness and juiciness.

For the chemically modified wool study, the committee urged pilot-plant-scale research on mechanical processing in selected ways to improve chemical stability and the mechanical properties of the fiber.

Other areas of new or expanded research considered by the committee as meriting high priority attention included:

1. Studies to improve present methods of measuring wool quality by determining the incidence of color fibers and relating the strength of fiber to visual characteristics. These would

include development of rapid methods to measure color, to determine fiber diameter and diameter distribution, to measure crimp and stiffness, and to evaluate damage to wool.

2. Intensified research to determine the variations in wool prices received by producers as influenced by yield, fineness and staple length. Producers and many buyers are unable to evaluate accurately quality factors as a basis for buying and selling.

3. Improvements in statistical and reporting services for wool marketing.

4. Improvement in the educational program on preparing wool for market, with emphasis on demonstrations of the value of culling sheep.

Committee members attending the meeting, in addition to Chairman Breckenridge were Dr. James F. Wilson of the University of California's Agricultural Experiment Station at Davis, Calif.; Carl J. Nadasdy, general manager, Cooperative Wool Growers, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. H. Nichols, Jr., senior vice president, Nichols and Company, Inc., Boston, Mass.; Robert W. Reid, Hillsboro, N. M.; Lloyd Sorensen, Elko, Nev.; Dr. Werner von Bergen, director of research, Forstmann Woolen Co., Passaic, N. J.; and Dr. Hadleigh Marsh, veterinarian of the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board, Helena, Mont.

—USDA Release

### Does Feeding Sheep Sulphur Reduce Wool Shrinkage?

**F**EEDING sulphur to sheep to reduce shrinkage of wool is still being discussed in various publications. A NATIONAL WOOL GROWER inquiry to Dr. Harold P. Lundgren of the USDA's Agricultural Research Service in Albany, California, disclosed the following information regarding this matter:

"Investigators found that fibers from sheep fed diets containing .7 percent sulphur are slower in recovering their original length after being stretched than are normal wool fibers. The use of the term shrinkage in regard to sulphur feeding is unfortunate, and is not to be confused with the use of shrinkage as referred to fabric shrinkage after laundering. At this laboratory we have examined some of the wool fibers which came from sheep fed excess sulphur and found no significant difference in normal wool fibers in their surface-scale structure or their tendency to felt when wetted and rubbed.

"It has been proved from research in several laboratories that sheep apparently do incorporate sulphur fed in the diet, but so far there seems to be no practical advantage from such feeding. Research findings are significant in further pointing out that diet of the sheep does have a certain influence on fiber characteristics, and more is being learned as this phase of work is carried on."





An improved fat-tail ram is being delivered to Libyan herdsmen in the photo above.

Mr. Michael Galli, author of this report, is shown giving the ram a final examination.

## The Fat-Tail Sheep of Libya

by MICHAEL GALLI

Livestock Specialist

International Cooperation Administration

**W**HILE on home leave, many old friends in the sheep business in America asked me about the Libyan fat-tail sheep. The curiosity ranged from questions about breed characteristics to management practices, including the apprehension that the goal of this technical assistance program might be to introduce fine-wool breeds or to grade up the fat-tail breeds to compete in the fine-wool market.

These fears are completely unfounded as this is not the goal of technical assistance. Aside from policy considerations which would caution against expansion in a highly competitive field, there are natural restrictive forces which hinder the breeding of fine-wooled sheep in the African and mid-Eastern desert range areas. The arid climate, the prolonged and successive periods of drought and the resulting limitation on forage rule out efficient production of fine grades of wool. Fine-wool sheep do not have the ability to keep going on the scant forage available in periods of drought, and neither can they go several days without water, almost routine practice for the fat-tails under desert conditions.

Accordingly, in this livestock improvement plan—a phase of a joint Libyan-American Technical Assistance and Development Program in Agriculture,—the emphasis is on improving the indigenous fat-tail sheep which produces carpet wool that is in short supply on the world market.

There are many breeds within the species having the

fat-tail characteristics, such as the Karaman, Chini, and Barbary which is the breed raised in Libya, and the fur-bearing sheep, the Karakul, noted for its fine pelts for women's coats in America.

The origin of the fat-tail sheep has not been firmly established but sheep with fat-tail characteristics are found throughout the Middle East and parts of Africa. In the XII Egyptian Dynasty, about 2000 B. C., fat-tail sheep first made their appearance in the Nile Valley. It has been assumed that the fat-tail tendency descended from the steopigic sheep which had its origin in the Asiatic desert, and it is likely that in its migration to the West, it mated with the wild sheep found in the path of migration. This mating is the probable origin of the present fat-tail characteristic, a marvel of nature in which the animal has adapted itself to an environment in which there are repeated periods of short grazing and long dry seasons. The fat-tail sheep have the ability to gain weight quickly in the short period when grazing is lush, at the time of fall and winter rains, storing a high percentage of fat in the tail. This reservoir, much like the hump of the camel, is utilized for energy and body moisture during the long periods when grazing is poor and water scarce.

The Barbary sheep in Libya have many individual variations and tend to be somewhat upstanding which enables them to travel long distances for feed and water. They are lacking in width of shoulder and loin but have good depth of body. Ewes average about 85 pounds live weight with some individuals going to 110 pounds; the rams average about 110 with some weighing 130 or more.

Both sexes are very often bare bellied with either gray or white fleece but many individuals have pie-bald fleeces.

Fleece weights vary greatly and there is no uniformity in density of fleece or staple length, which may range from three inches on some individuals to 6 inches on others. This is reflected in the spread between the average yield of about 3½ pounds to the exceptional individual yield of about 8 pounds.

The rather refined head of the ewes are very often hornless although many have scurs. Rams have a broad well-developed head with horns of the Rambouillet type and a pronounced Roman nose. The heads of both sexes are usually brown or black in color.

When the sheep are in good condition the tail forms a lobe of fat that hangs free from the rump and may weigh from six to eight pounds. The end is divided by a median cleft; the outer surface is covered with wool, while the under surface is bare. At the end of the lobe is a tail 3½ to 4 inches long.

#### Emphasis on Numbers

Barbary sheep in Libya vary a great deal due to differing management practices. Number rather than quality is the criterion in reflecting an owner's wealth. This attitude, too, is a product of the harsh environment which deals cruelly with even the hardy Barbary. Almost every year owners suffer such high death losses that they sacrifice quality of animals for numbers, and build up their flocks in more favorable periods. The grim facts are that over a period of 10 years an owner may face three to five prolonged drought periods in which 50 to 80 percent of his breeding stock may die and in an occasional year he may suffer total loss of his flock.

Preoccupied with the search for forage and water and building up numbers

of sheep, the average owner is not greatly concerned with management practices conducive to improving the quality of his flock. Castration of lambs is not practiced and all ram lambs not sold for meat are thus used for breeding purposes. The tendency is to keep all ewe lambs for replacement regardless of fleece or body characteristics and conformation. Rams run with ewes the year round, with some ewes producing two lamb crops a year, almost always singles. Parturition is very seldom natural, as herders will always help the ewe at the first sign of distress and they will clean and dry the lamb for the mother.

In common practice the only regulation to breeding is provided by the fact that the herders will help the rams by holding the ewe and flipping up the tail—except that most herders will choose the ram at random. The normal mating season is in May and June so that lambing will be timed with the range improvement brought on by October and November rains. Lambs run with the flocks until marketed, a process that starts in March and is carried on through June. Lamb weights average 60 to 65 pounds, depending on range conditions, and the meat is excellent in flavor and tenderness.

On occasions in the lush pasture season the Bedouin women milk the ewes in an interesting procedure. The animals are tied, fore-legs together, in two rows of a dozen or so animals and then milked as on an assembly line. The milk is consumed as butter and fresh milk, and is also converted into a cheese which is considered to be a delicacy.

Wool for immediate necessities is spun and woven in the desert. Frequently, it is mixed with goat and camel hair to provide different textures

and color patterns. Much of the wool goes into barracans, the all-purpose toga-like garment which serves as a shelter by night and day, against heat and cold and wind and blowing sand. Other products locally woven are runners which are stitched together for tenting material, and grain and saddle bags.

Shearing time, with the communal activities, is probably the happiest time of the year for the lonely herders. Time of shearing is often regulated by the desire to complete the task before the religious fast of Ramadan. Two or more owners will bring their flocks and families together, not only to ease the task but also to provide a festive atmosphere. Those assigned to the task of shearing go into it in a spirit of contest, singing their chants as they tie the four legs of the animals and clip,

(Continued on page 20.)



A fat-tail sheep carcass in the Suk market is pictured above. The fat tail is the reservoir for periods of lean pasture and scarce water.



The historic scene of the shepherd and his dog watching the flock from a ridge is still being enacted in Libya.



The promising offspring from the improved ram is shown above. The Libyans are being taught what to look for in breeding stock.

## The Fat-Tail Sheep

(Continued from page 19.)

or rather pinch, off the wool. Their native shears resemble small, quaint scissors, very likely pounded out of soft scrap metal left over from the wreckage of the Desert War. Under these conditions the average number shorn by one man in a day is about ten. Other men in the camp are detailed to herding the sheep and crudely bundling and tying the fleeces. The women keep busy at making kus-kus, a dish featuring lamb, barley meal and pepper, and for a time at least, the normally isolated shepherd revels in meat dishes, a welcome change from his regular diet of dried dates and bazeen, a barley meal mush.

### New Trends

The Bedouins have many customs

and superstitions about their sheep, including the belief that trinkets and amulets tied about the neck of the animals will ward off diseases. Also, it is believed that rams having a double set of horns are extremely potent and will usually bring the owner good luck.

It must be said, however, that as an owner is shown that some changes in age-old practices will bring improvements, he is willing to adapt them. The remarks made above in general reflect a mode of husbandry that is slowly passing in favor of another which recognizes such basic practices as selection and culling of breeding stock, introduction of improved rams, control of parasites through dipping and drenching, and, finally, more care in preparation of the fleece for the market. The herdsman is a stern realist, and when Technical Assistance Programs show that improvement is possible, he is an interested participant.

less than a year earlier, with most of the reduction occurring in the eastern Corn Belt States. All of the States in this area except Wisconsin are expected to show a decline from feeding operations last year. However, these declines are partially offset by an expected increase in the Western Corn Belt States with a substantial increase expected in Kansas and a slight increase in South Dakota. Iowa and Minnesota are expected to feed at about the same level as last year. Missouri and Nebraska will feed fewer lambs this season than last year.

Excellent growing conditions in the Central and Southern Plains States have encouraged wheat pasture operations where the lambs are available. The wheat crop in Kansas was seeded under almost ideal conditions and has made good growth. However, much of the acreage in southwestern and west central counties cannot be pastured until January 1 because of Soil Bank restrictions.

Sheep and lamb feeding is expected to be on a slightly reduced level in the Western States as a whole, with declines being shown in Texas, Montana, Idaho and California. Present conditions indicate about the same level of feeding as a year earlier in the remaining Western States. In Texas, a scarcity of lambs is holding back an expansion in feeding operations since winter grass is the best it has been in many years. Dry lot feeding in Texas will be much less than last year in view of the relatively cheap, small grain pasture available. The movement of lambs into Colorado was substantially later this year than a year earlier due to the generally good feed conditions over the range country in contrast to last year's drought condition. Beet top feeding in Colorado may be curtailed due to the crushing of the tops in the wet soil during the harvesting operations.

Feed supplies are ample in all lamb feeding sections of the country. The only factors preventing an expansion of the lamb feeding program is the price and availability of feeder lambs. Some growers are holding back ewe lambs for replacement stock. The average price of good and choice feeder lambs on the Denver market for the week ending November 2 was \$21.75, compared with \$18.62 a year earlier.

## Fewer Sheep and Lambs on Feed

THE number of sheep and lambs to be fed for the winter and early spring market is expected to be less than last year according to the Crop Reporting Board. Several States are expected to feed more than a year earlier and other States will be at the same feeding level. However, the increases are more than offset by decreases in other States. The Corn Belt States will be at only a slightly lower level than last year. However, the Western States show a larger decline.

The 1957 lamb crop was 3 percent less than a year earlier. This was the smallest since 1953, but about equal the 1946-55 average. The lamb crop in the 11 Western States, South Dakota and Texas was 5 percent less than a year earlier. The 1957 crop in the 35 Native sheep States was 1 percent larger than last year. Sheep and lamb slaughter for July through September was about 5 percent below the same period in 1956, with the August slaughter down 12 percent. Market receipts and estimated Federally inspected slaughter for October are down from last year and indicate a July-October total about 8 percent less than for the same period in 1956. Due to the good range conditions, movement of feeder lambs has been later than usual, with the average weight per head heavier than last year.

Shipments of sheep and lambs into 9 Corn Belt States for which inshipment data are available were down about 12 percent from the July-October period last year. Iowa and Wisconsin are the

only States in this group which show any substantial increase. All the remaining States show either the same as last year or a decline.

The number of lambs to be fed in the Corn Belt is expected to be slightly



Four finalists in the Singer Teenage contest who selected wool for their entries are pictured above. From left: Elaine Wilson, 13, Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Can., wearing her brown wool tweed jumper; Elaine Ann Rusch, 12, Russell, Kan., with peacock blue wool jersey jumper and white wool jersey blouse; Carol Falotica, 15, Glen Ellyn, Ill., with lilac and olive green plaid wool skirt and stole and overblouse of lilac jersey; and Mary Seveland, 17, whose wool dress won the \$1,000 prize. The Singer Sewing Machine Company conducts sewing classes for teenage girls every year during the summer months. Awards are made at the end of the season, early in September.



## NODULAR WORMS

by REX W. ALLEN

**S**HEEP and goats harbor two species of nodular worms, the common nodular worm (*Oesophagostomum columbianum*) and the lesser nodular worm (*O. venulosum*).

The adult stages of both species live in the lower part of the digestive tract. They are whitish and about one-half inch long and one-fiftieth inch wide.

The common nodular worm causes the condition known as pimply gut, or knotty gut, in which growths—nodules—occur in the walls of the intestines.

Intestines of sheep are used in the meatpacking industry chiefly as casings for sausage and as material for surgical sutures. Intestines containing nodules are unsuitable for those uses.

The developmental cycle of the common nodular worm begins with the eggs that are produced by the adult female worms. The eggs pass out of infected animals in the manure. After a period of development, a small, immature, worm—a first-stage larva—hatches from each egg. The larva grows into a second-stage and finally a third-stage larva.

The third stage is the infective stage. It is about one thirty-second inch long. It can develop further only in a susceptible animal, such as a sheep or goat. Development from the egg stage to the infective stage takes 6 or 7 days if the weather is favorable. Lower temperatures prolong the time or prevent development entirely.

In experiments conducted at Beltsville, Maryland, in 1945, A. G. Dinaburg found that mean air temperatures of 65° F. or above are necessary for their development. That means that in most parts of the United States little development takes place during winter.

The infective larvae are swallowed with feed or water. They penetrate the intestinal wall, usually in the lower part of the small intestine. After about 5 days, the larvae have attained a length of about one-twelfth inch. Now they migrate out of the wall into the lumen, the hollow part of the intestine, where growth to the adult stage takes

place. Infective larvae usually reach the adult stage in 4 to 8 weeks.

The lesser nodular worm develops in much the same way.

Nodules, which often are as big as a pea, form as a direct result of penetration of the intestinal wall by the larval worms. Nodules are sites where larvae become encapsulated, or walled off, as the tissues of the affected animal try to ward off the encroachment of the parasites.

The common nodular worm is responsible for retarded growth, reduced weights of pelts and organs, a lower dressing-out percentage, and poor quantity and quality of wool. These effects are due mainly to the nodules and the penetration of the intestinal wall by the immature worms rather than to the adult stages of the parasite. The adults may cause diarrhea, increased secretion of mucus, and slight anemia.

Nodules are sometimes so numerous as to form a firm, tumorlike mass. There is a scarring, hardening, and thickening of the intestinal wall. Such extensive involvement undoubtedly interferes with the digestion and absorption of food.

The effects of the lesser nodular worm are less serious. It causes diarrhea and has some effect on gains in weight.

Symptoms of nodular worm disease include loss of appetite and loss of weight. The wool becomes dry, brittle, and yellow; it is often soiled because of a chronic diarrhea. Affected animals are weak and assume a hunched-up posture. Rectal temperature may rise slightly. Often a slight anemia follows.

Diagnosis on the basis of symptoms is complicated by the fact that some other worm parasites cause symptoms similar to those of nodular worm disease. It is hard to identify the eggs of the nodular worm because they look like some of the other worm eggs. But a slight anemia and the presence in the manure of a large number of eggs of typical size and shape is indicative, particularly if diarrhea is present.

Nodules can be detected in some cases in the wall of the rectum by feel-

ing with the finger. A presumptive diagnosis may be made in this way. Postmortem examination reveals the typical nodules as well as the adult worms.

Medicinal treatment is an effective weapon against nodular worm disease.

A single dose of phenothiazine, the drug of choice, will remove a high percentage of the adult worms from affected animals and so cut down the source of new infection.

Medicinals have no effect on nodules, however, and animals suffering from nodules cannot be expected to recover promptly.

Good sanitation practices aid materially in the control of nodular worms. The more heavily contaminated a pasture becomes, the more dangerous it is as a source of nodular worms. Much is to be gained therefore by shifting flocks occasionally from one pasture to another. This practice reduces the amount of contamination and the risks of infection as well.

Overstocking and overgrazing invite nodular worm disease.

Control measures that combine good sanitation and medicinal treatment and are carried out in the light of present knowledge concerning the seasonal development of nodular worms and their free-living stages will go far in abating this widespread parasitic disease.

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Rex W. Allen is parasitologist in charge of the State College, New Mexico, field station of the Animal Disease and Parasite Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

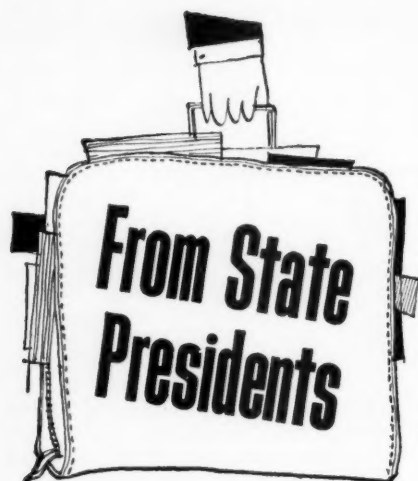
For further reading:

Aaron Goldberg: Effects of the Nematode, *Oesophagostomum venulosum*, on Sheep and Goats, *Journal of Parasitology*, volume 38, pages 35-47. 1952.

Merritt P. Sarles: Effects of Experimental Nodular Worm (*Oesophagostomum columbianum*) Infection in Sheep, U. S. Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin 875, 19 pages. 1944.

M. P. Sarles and A. O. Foster: Nodular Worm Disease of Sheep, U. S. Department of Agriculture Leaflet 228, 6 pages. 1942.

United States Department of Agriculture: Losses in Agriculture, A Preliminary Appraisal for Review, USDA, A. R. S. 20-1 publication, 190 pages. June 1954.



## Wool Act Favored by Wash. Farm Bureau

**T**HIS is the last time that I shall be able to appear in the Presidents' Section. Bill McGregor has been chosen our new president. He is a fine person and will do an excellent job.

It is a distinct privilege to be able to contribute to the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, and one which I have not taken advantage of often enough. For a small State like ours, with no official publication, it gives an opportunity to reach our growers with any vital message pertaining to the State. It also is useful for sending up trial balloons on subjects of national interest without involving the danger of having one's neck out too far officially.

Upon reading the paper this morning, I saw that our efforts with the Farm Bureau to explain the wool growers' point of view concerning the extension of the Wool Act, have paid off. The Washington State Farm Bureau at its annual convention in Bellingham went on official record favoring the extension of the Wool Act for another four years. This we do appreciate very much.

In talking with the Farm Bureau members, we found that the majority of them were unaware of the stand that their national leaders had taken, and that the policy had not come from local groups to the top but had begun at the top. It is grossly unfair for the National Farm Bureau to use its political power against one segment of their own people, saying that the bureau is 100 percent for or against any particular piece of legislation, particularly when the general membership is not properly informed on the matter.

We very much appreciate what our



Robert W. Lockett  
Arizona



Dominic Eyherabide  
California



L. Elton Gen  
Colorado



Andrew D. Little  
Idaho



Gerald Hughes  
Montana



Tony Smith  
Nevada



Julian Arrien  
Oregon



R. A. Smiley  
South Dakota



T. A. Kincaid, Jr.  
Texas



J. R. Broadbent  
Utah



William McGregor  
Washington



Howard Flitner  
Wyoming

own Farm Bureau has done and is doing. We here in the State will continue to work with them at every opportunity.

I urge all growers to read Senator Barrett's excellent speech on the renewal of the Wool Act so at every opportunity, every farm gathering, each time he sees his Representative or Senator, he can urge the renewal of this vital legislation, the National Wool Act.

—George K. Hislop (Past President)  
Washington Wool Growers Ass'n.

## "Rustler" is Still Here; Strong Laws Needed

**W**ITH the increase in prices of livestock the past few years, so also has the sheep and cattle thief increased his activities. In this area, in which the three States of Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota corner each other, with North Dakota a short distance away to the north, thieves have taken a heavy toll of breeding ewes, ewe lambs, feeders and bucks. The old time "rustler" is still here, but his method of operation has changed. With livestock trucking laws difficult to enforce, and with modern livestock trucks, the present-day rustler can be several hundred miles from the scene of his crime in the short space of a few hours. With little or no inspection of paint brands, the matter of disposition of the stock is simple and the hundreds of livestock

sales rings unknowingly pass many head through their pens.

Because predators have been to a large extent controlled, many sheepmen have dispensed with herders, and are now pasturing their herds. Unless counted often, the sheep may be gone for many weeks before the loss is discovered, and then it's too late for the officers to have much to start working on.

The only solution to our problem appears to be more effective brand inspection laws and trucking laws, and above all else, more diligence on the part of the owner in keeping tabs on his herd. This latter job is the most difficult where fences are used instead of herders, but thefts are made when the sheep are herded also.

—R. A. Smiley, President  
Western South Dakota  
Sheep Growers Association

## Demand for Public Lands is Alarming

**W**E have heard a great deal in past years about multiple use of public lands. This cry came from Government agencies and departments. The latest one is "withdrawals for special uses."

The increasing demand for public lands for special uses is alarming. We now have nine Government agencies administering public lands within the State of Idaho. The withdrawal of public lands for special uses usually prohibits the harvesting of all natural

resources within the boundaries of the withdrawal.

Most of the withdrawals of public lands up to this time could be classified in two categories: number one, lands withdrawn for military and national defense purposes; number two, land withdrawn for wilderness and wildlife preserves.

The withdrawals for military and national defense purposes are usually for large areas. It is difficult to determine if these large areas are really necessary for the purpose for which they are withdrawn.

The withdrawals for wilderness and wildlife preserves are usually for choice areas with an abundance of natural resources. It is going to require the combined efforts of all natural resource groups to subdue this big land grab by Government agencies for special uses.

We as permittees are very much concerned about the conservation of public lands which we graze. It is our intention and desire that we properly utilize public and private range lands to insure their continued productivity. However, we have difficulty in understanding some of the inconsistent policies of the public land administrators.

I would like to stress the importance of maintaining active local forest advisory boards to work closely with the Forest Service personnel on all problems confronting the permittees on forest lands. A better understanding of problems confronting both permittees and forest officials will lead to better grazing administration.

—Andrew D. Little, President  
Idaho Wool Growers Association

## Range Managers Need Range Experience

THE one single item which creates the broadest smile on the face of any stockman is the abundance of grass on ranges where livestock are to be grazed. This year we have been blessed with ample moisture generally throughout Oregon, and forage growth also has been average or better. These vast acres of public lands which are administered by the U. S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are of considerable concern to the livestock operator because of constant changing policies. Reductions have been made quite consistently after adjudication procedures are completed. In some cases, reductions have been justifiable. In other cases, a decision is rendered by an opinion of a few people. These decisions in many cases have been questioned and perhaps with some valid reasoning.

This year the National Wool Growers

Association went on record at their annual convention in requesting the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to institute a training program to educate personnel for administrative positions along the lines of sound livestock management.

It is the opinion of most livestockmen, and endorsement was also firmly implied at the National Advisory Board Meeting of the Bureau of Land Management—that it should be a definite requisite for men employed in administrative positions to have had at least two years of experience in management of sheep or cattle on open ranges.

True, we may be lacking in soundness of judgment at times, but it's most important that those with whom we are working must themselves know the habits and nature of the livestock in question.

Problems connected with use of the Federal range will continue to present us with the difficult task of finding

satisfactory answers. This can best be obtained by whole-hearted cooperation with the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Advisory Boards have an invaluable purpose in bringing about better harmony in working out policies concerning grazing on public lands.

This, of course, is only one of the problems which are of concern to the sheep industry today. Their solutions depend on the strength that will come from unified action.

As the new president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, Mr. Guy L. Arbogast of Condon will make contributions to this section in the future. My term as the head of the Oregon Association has been a very enriching experience. I have considered it a great privilege to have worked with so many wonderful people.

—Julian Arrien, Past President  
Oregon Wool Growers Association

## The Railroads

# NWGA Protests Bedding Charge Increase; Rate Boost Delayed

### Bedding Charges

PROPOSALS to more than treble the charges made for bedding material in railroad stock cars are being protested by Charles E. Blaine, traffic manager for the National Wool Growers Association and other livestock groups.

The Pacific South Coast Freight Bureau filed the proposals on October 15, in behalf of the Western railroads. They asked for increases in bedding charges up to \$5 per single car and \$10 per double-deck on all loadings in the Mountain-Pacific areas.

Present charges range from \$1.91 to \$2.29 for a single deck, and from \$2.84 to \$3.41 for double-decks.

Claims of the carriers that the increase is necessary to compensate them for actual average cost of performing the bedding service, are being questioned by Traffic Manager Blaine.

### Bid for Rate Increase Delayed

After granting a 7 percent increase to Eastern and Western railroads and a 4 percent boost to Southern carriers last summer, the Interstate Commerce Commission told the railroads that in seeking the next increase they should base the request on separate commodities rather than a flat percentage increase across the board.

Early in November, announcements were made that the carriers would present such a proposal for freight rate increases to the ICC. However, the petitions have been delayed because the roads, it is reported, have been unable to agree on the increases they will request on different commodities.

The railroads report they need another boost in freight rates to offset higher labor, tax, and service costs as well as a drop in traffic since the August increase was granted.

### Senate Hearings on Rail Outlook

Hearings on the railroad situation and its effect on national transportation are scheduled to open on January 14 in Washington, according to a recent press report. Questions to be considered are: how railroads may help themselves; changes in Interstate Commerce Commission policy under existing law, and new laws to create a sounder railroad industry. A subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee, with Senator Warren G. Magnuson as chairman, will conduct the hearings.

Also under consideration is a merger of all railroads in northeastern United States in the interest of more economic management. Western railroads are in much better financial position, it is reported, than those in the East and South.



## At Christmas-Time *Have Fun with Wool*



**I**N spite of what most people seem to think, getting ready for Christmas CAN be pleasant, and even exciting. Don't resign yourself to that painful sense of obligation (where's the money coming from?!) as you start making up your gift list. Don't just grit your teeth and plunge into the shopping jams.

If your list is large and your Christmas funds meager, it's possible to balance the two—and even enjoy doing it—by making many of the gifts yourself.

The appealing suggestions pictured here are made with pure wool yarn, the softest, most luxurious of materials—the most modestly priced—and probably the easiest to use in expressing your own artistic leanings, because the wool yarn manufacturers have created an extraordinary variety of gift ideas to inspire and entice you, and the directions for making them are available in pattern books or do-it-yourself kits at any needlework counter.

From their large collections, we have selected some of the most attractive to photograph and describe here. You can improve on these ideas, introduce individual touches, your own color schemes and trims, to make these gifts truly unique.

Worms and octopii with personalities, owls and pussycats of charm and distinction, winsome dolls and brash Humpty-Dumpties—we chose them from dozens of original patterns for wool-yarn toys that would appeal to the youngsters on your gift list. For teen-agers and older members of your family and your friends, consider the slippers, caps, mittens and scarves; you can fashion them in the appropriate school or college colors. And to give a gift that will be treasured as an heirloom, we suggest needlepoint pictures; they look infinitely detailed, but they won't take long to make because the designs are already hand-embroidered on the canvas, and all you need do is the simple background stitch in the colors you think best.

Notice that none of the items we're suggesting is a long-range project (such as a sweater or afghan). Each can be completed in a matter of hours or days. You'll have plenty of time to finish an armload of gifts between now and Christmas.

To plan your gift-making program, look at the pictures first, choose the gifts you'd like to make, and then look below for further information on how to make them. The pattern books in which you'll find detailed directions are listed at the end; but where the directions are very brief we have given them in full right here.

### WILMA THE WORM — (Illustration 1, lower left.)

For instance, the worm gliding through the picture. You don't even have to knit or crochet to make Wilma. Simply wind a skein of Dawn bulky yarn over a 24-inch cardboard 48 times, tie it through the center at one end with yarn to make the top of Wilma's head, and cut the opposite end. Then, about 3½ inches from the top, tie the strands tightly with yarn to make the neck. Stuff this head section into a round ball with paper. Now divide the lower section into three equal parts, insert a piece of wire in each part, and braid to within two inches. Tie that point tightly with yarn and trim the ends.

Wilma's expressive eyes are of white felt cut in small round pieces and dotted with black; her nose is a smudge of black. Trim her with flowers and ribbon, as illustrated in the photo, and she'll be the hit of the nursery set. As a matter of fact, Wilma's so easy to make that even a very junior craftsman could tackle the job,—and thereby enjoy the great satisfaction of creating something for Christmas, too.

### DOLL HEADS, OCTOPUS FAMILY — (Illustration 1 lower left and upper left.)

Gretchen and Hildegard, the dainty doll heads (for hanging on Christmas trees or stuffing a stocking) and Mama and Baby Octopus are made in much the same fashion.

For the doll heads, wind the Dawn bulky yarn over a 4-inch cardboard 100 times, tie through the center at one end with a 10-inch length of yarn, and tie the other end through the center in the same manner. Slip off the cardboard and fill the heads with cotton.

Their hair is fashioned separately by winding yarn over a 13-inch cardboard 36 times and then cutting one end. Gretchen's blond tresses are braided tightly on each side (leaving two inches free at center) and tied with ribbon about one inch from each end. Hildegard's bewitching ponytail is illustrated in the picture. After you've created them, sew the coiffures to the doll heads. Then paste or sew on their facial expressions with felt; blue for the eyes, red for the mouth, black for the eyebrows.

Our Octopus parent and child can be completed just as swiftly. They look charming in pale pink or blue wool for the nursery. For Mama, wind two skeins of the Dawn bulky yarn over a 24-inch cardboard 96 times; for Baby, wind one skein over a 16-inch cardboard 72 times. Tie through the center at one end with ribbon and make a bow. That's the top of the head. Then tie Mama's neck with a double strand of yarn about 6 inches from the top of her

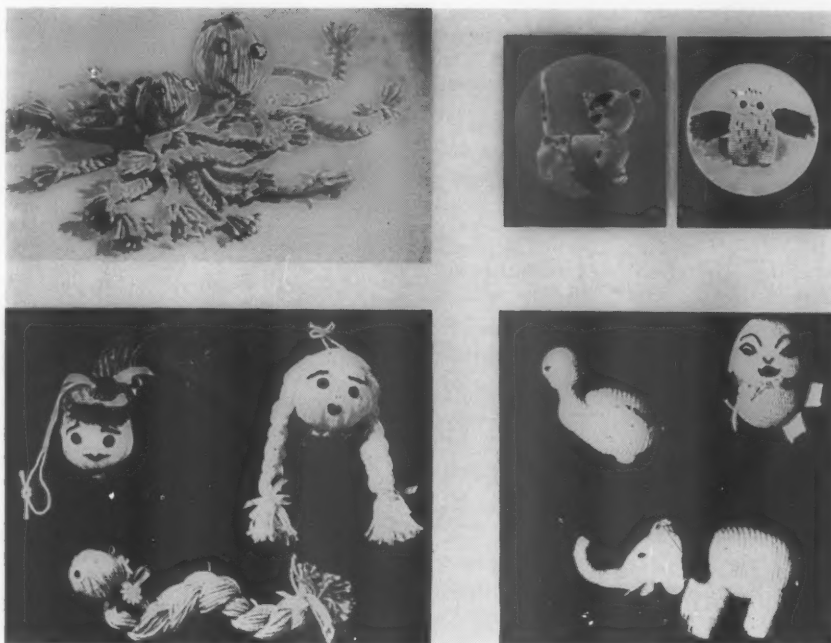


Illustration 1

head, Baby's only about 3 inches down. Stuff the heads with kapok, rags or cotton. Divide the remaining section of each octopus into eight equal parts; divide each part into three and start braiding. Tie each braid tightly with ribbon about 2 inches from the bottom, and trim the ends. Now embroider eyes, nose and mouth with black yarn—to give Mama her worried look and Baby her air of innocence.

#### PUSSYCAT AND OWL

(Illustration 1, upper right.)

One look at Perky the Pussycat, or for that matter Oscar the Owl, and you can see why these crocheted wool-yarn toys could be any child's pets. Perky is made with one skein of white and one skein of pink Red Heart Knitting worsted. His head, ears, body, legs and tail are finished separately in simple, single crochet stitches, then stuffed with cotton batting and sewn together.

Oscar is also an overnight creation. His body and jaunty ears can be worked, all in one piece, of Red Heart beige knitting worsted in a single crochet stitch. His wings are crocheted separately in wood-brown worsted, reinforced with felt. And of course both Perky and Oscar have eyes, nose, etcetera, made of felt. To find the detailed directions, see the pattern book.

#### HUMPTY DUMPTY AND FRIENDS

(Illustration 1, lower right.)

Humpty Dumpty and his friends, Earl the Elephant and Dexter the Duck (a

distant cousin of Donald's) would be equally endearing to infants. They are also creatures of the crochet hook. Dexter requires just one ball of yellow Columbia baby yarn, cotton or scraps for stuffing, four brown pipe cleaners for legs, a strand of black yarn for eyes, and a square of felt for his feet and beak. Humpty's dumpty body is made of white and blue Columbia baby yarn (one ball each); his hands and feet are squares of black felt. And Earl is a pink elephant—one ball of pink Columbia baby yarn makes his body, ears and trunk; for his eyes and toes, you need a few strands of black yarn.

Aside from the tiny cost (75¢ for a ball of yarn) and the ease of making them, the nice thing about these crocheted toys, for which directions are featured in the pattern book listed below, is that the baby yarn they're made of is shrink-resistant and so, despite a youngster's grimy hands, the toys can be kept clean and lovable with a soapy sponge.



Illustration 3

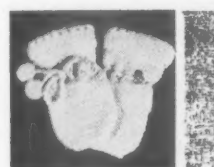


Illustration 2

#### BABY CAP AND MITTENS

(Illustration 2.)

If you prefer to give "useful" gifts, even to infants, see the photo of the baby cap and mittens set. It is taken from a very useful pattern book which you may want to consult for additional ideas. One skein of Candour yarn will make cap and mittens to fit a year-old baby. You can knit both in virtually no time at all because, besides being doll-sized, they're constructed in the simple garter stitch (knit every row), and because the mittens have no thumbs, therefore can be finished almost as soon as you start them.

#### BED SOCKS — (with headline.)

The bed socks in our photograph are named "Pleasant Dreams" because they offer snug bedtime comfort on cold winter nights—a wonderful present indeed! And they're also useful for anytime lounging. Knitted in a garter stitch, of shrink-resistant Top Flight yarn, they wash perfectly and adjust to fit all sizes. In fact, this is a very simple pattern, and you may want to make several pairs, including one for yourself. In a soft pastel color with contrasting yarn for pom poms and ankle trim, they can be glamorous enough to please girls of all ages.

#### RIB STITCH HAT — (Illustration 3.)

A hat that's both warm and becoming—it can be worn a dozen different ways—this smart style comes from a pattern book, for beginning knitters. Before you add your own creative touches, you simply knit a rectangle of Red Heart knitting worsted, 100 stitches wide, 10 inches long. (The ribbing is achieved automatically when you knit two rows and purl the next two.) Join the lengthwise edges of the rectangle in a seam, to make a cylinder, shape it to fit the head, tie it with a ribbon of velvet or yarn, roll the top of the cylinder down tight—and there you have it!





Illustration 4

a completely crushable hat which can be trimmed to match any outfit.

#### HOOD, BEANIE OR MITTENS

(Illustration 4.)

"Youngsters' Choice" is a 98¢ kit containing all the Bernat knitting worsted you need to make either a hood, beanie, or a pair of mittens (as shown in the photograph). The kit includes directions so simple that even a beginner can confidently start knitting this gift. Sold at needlework counters all over the country, the kit comes in four different color combinations: scarlet or navy with white; white with scarlet; charcoal with scarlet. Get two packs, and you can make a complete cap and mittens set.

#### NEEDLEPOINT PICTURES

(At beginning of story.)

The centuries-old needlepoint tapestries you see in museums testify to the durability and permanent loveliness of pictures sewn in wool. There are dozens of needlepoint picture kits to choose from at your nearest needlework counter. As an example, we have photographed one of the charming Bucilla landscapes that we are very certain could grace any room. Each Bucilla picture kit contains the guaranteed-for-life, antique quality canvas on which the central design has already been hand-stitched—leaving only the background for you to fill in; it also contains a handsome frame with glass, and easy to follow instructions. In addition, you buy the skeins of Bucilla tapestry wool (moth-proofed) in the colors of your choice.

These kits offer a wonderful introduction to the art of needlepoint. Start

with a picture like that shown here, and you'll probably go on to larger, more elaborate designs; because this is such a relaxing and rewarding handicraft.

The needlework department of your favorite store is a center of Christmas gift ideas like these. You'll find complete and inexpensive kits for knit, crochet, or needlepoint items; also pattern books priced from 10¢ to 75¢, each containing directions for from 40 to 80 different items. Here are the books which we have selected the gifts described above:

#### PUSSYCAT AND OWL

Coats & Clark's Book for Babies, No. 510

#### HUMPTY DUMPTY

#### DUCK

#### ELEPHANT

Columbia Baby Book, Vol. 120

#### BABY CAP AND MITTENS

Spinnerin Baby and Toddler Book, Vol. 137

#### BED SOCKS

Spinnerin Handknit Accessories Book, Vol. 120

#### ASCOT SCARF

Barnat Gift Bazaar Handicraft, No. 54

#### RIB STITCH HAT

Learn How Book (Coats & Clark), No. 170-A

(Wool Bureau Release)

## Further Information On The Cover's Lamb Dish

### CROWN ROAST OF LAMB

**Buying Pointers:** Comes from the rib section. Two or more rib sections are shaped into a crown by your meat dealer who will cut the meat from the ends of the rib bones, add that to other trimmings and grind. Ask him not to fill the crown with the ground lamb but to wrap it separately. Allow 2 to 3 ribs per person.

**NOTE:** Please order several days ahead.

**To prepare for roasting:** Sprinkle meaty part of crown roast with salt and pepper, dashes of garlic salt if you like. Place rib ends down in shallow roasting pan. Insert roast meat thermometer between ribs into center of thickest part of meat, being sure that it does not rest in fat. Don't add water or sprinkle with flour.

**Preparation of stuffing:** Prepare our Old Country Stuffing or your favorite bread stuffing to which you may like to add some of the ground lamb, browned and seasoned with thyme, savory, or poultry seasoning. (The ground lamb may be used as patties for breakfast or as hamburgers served in a sandwich bun.) Wrap the stuffing in heavy aluminum foil using the "drugstore-wrap" so it will not dry out. Place on a shallow pan.

**Roasting of the Lamb Crown:** Place the crown and the foil-wrapped stuffing in a 325 degree F. (slightly under moderate) oven to bake for about 2 hours or less, or until the roast meat thermometer registers around 172 degrees F. which will show a delicate pink tinge to the meat when it is carved. It will be tender and juicy, and so much more enjoyable than when cooked to the well-done 180 degree temperature.

Because of its shape, a crown roast of lamb will cook much faster than other lamb roasts. This is also true because of the upside-down roasting and without stuffing of ground meat as is sometimes suggested. This method of roasting eliminates the need for protecting the rib ends with bacon or salt pork.

**Filling the Crown:** About a half hour before the roast is done, take from the oven, drain off fat; turn the crown rib ends up. Fill hollow with the stuffing from the foil wrapping. Continue baking. To cook the crown roast with the stuffing in it from the beginning means that the lamb is always overcooked.

**To serve:** Remove crown from pan to hot platter. Use as "galoshes" for the rib ends, glazed small white onions, large ripe or green olives with the stuffing removed, butter-browned mushrooms or small potatoes. Paper frills may be used.

**To carve:** If prepared properly at the market (be sure the backbone is cut off), the crown roast is very easy to carve. The carver steadies the crown by inserting the fork to the left between the ribs. He then makes slices by running knife close to bone of each two ribs, then cutting from tip of roast down to the platter. This double-rib chop and a portion of the stuffing are served to each portion. Always serve lamb piping hot and on hot plates.

**To garnish:** The crown roast of lamb is so attractive that it needs little more than a few sprigs of parsley to adorn it and the platter.

However, using a larger platter, an excellent garnish-accompaniment is Chutney-Filled Pears. Fill hollow of pear halves with chutney and dots of butter. Just before serving, place low under the broiler unit to heat through and glaze. Serve very hot.

**Accompaniments:** Satin-smooth gravy made from the roast drippings, butter-topped broccoli or other green vegetable, a plate of crisp relishes, hot rolls, and Rose wine are good. For dessert—a sherbet with butter cookies or angel, sunshine or chiffon cake.

### OLD COUNTRY STUFFING

- ½ cup (1 stick) butter
- 1 cup minced onions
- 8 cups (2 quarts) small bread cubes from day-old bread
- ¾ pound ground lamb
- ¾ teaspoon salt
- 2 packages frozen chopped spinach, cooked and drained (about 2 cups cooked drained chopped spinach)
- 1 small clove garlic, minced
- ½ teaspoon allspice
- ¼ teaspoon coarse-grind black pepper
- 6 tablespoons grated Parmesan or Romano cheese

Cook onions slowly in butter until soft but not browned. Lift from the butter and add to the bread cubes. Cook lamb in butter until a golden brown, stirring frequently. Add salt. Cook spinach, drain well.

Add lamb, spinach and remaining ingredients to the bread cubes and onions. Mix lightly with a fork. Place stuffing on heavy aluminum foil. Use a "drugstore-wrap" to close edges so that stuffing will remain moist during baking. Place in 325 degrees F. oven at the same time as the roast. See roast directions for using stuffing in crown. This stuffing is unusual with a fine flavor that goes well with lamb. Your favorite stuffing may be used instead.



## Prices Firm as CCC Stockpile Diminishes

November 25

**T**HE wool stockpile stood at 6,104,000 pounds on November 20—less than half a week's supply for domestic mills under the current rate of consumption.

The Commodity Credit Corporation's accumulation of wool has been reduced from 15,844,000 pounds since October 25, the date of our last report. The reduction covers sales under the competitive bid program and around 1,907,000 pounds selected for export to Turkey under a barter contract.

It is encouraging to note that with the rapid diminishing of the stockpile, prices have commenced to firm again; in fact, they were slightly higher in the last sale in November. The rise in prices between the November 13th and 20th sales ranges from 2 cents to as much as 5 cents. The prices at which the 1,206,000 pounds were sold on November 20, were:

Fine wool, 277,000 pounds, \$1.27-\$1.331 (2¢-2.8¢ higher than previous week).

½ Blood, 384,000 pounds, \$1.132-\$1.20 (3.2¢-5¢ higher than previous week).

¾ Blood, 545,000 pounds, \$1.0375-\$1.0675 (.65¢-2.75¢ higher than previous week.)

With the exception of the CCC sales, the domestic market has been very quiet. A November 15 report said that buyers were offering \$1.60, clean, delivered Boston, on a core test for Delaine type Texas wools, but the growers had declined to sell. Another report is to the effect that several odd lots of average 12-months' wool amounting to about six cars were purchased in Texas at \$1.50 clean basis, delivered Boston.

A few cars of Colorado wool were said to have been sold during November at 43 to 45 cents per grease pound.

There is some indication at this time that foreign markets are also firming up. The Daily News Record of Novem-

ber 22, gave prices paid at Brisbane and Melbourne auctions at the close of that week as follows:

(Prices are on a clean basis landed in Boston with duty of 25½ cents per pound paid.)

Type	Brisbane	Melbourne
64/70s warp.....	\$1.65	\$1.66
64s warp and half warp	1.60	1.61
60/64s warp and half warp .....	1.54	1.56
64s good to average length .....	1.58	1.59
60s warp and half warp	1.50	1.49
60s good to average length .....	1.45	1.45

South African prices were also reported as very firm.

The question has been asked if 1957 wools sold after March 31, 1958, will be eligible for an incentive payment. The answer is, yes. There is no restriction under the National Wool Act or in its regulation requiring that wool be sold the same year in which it is shorn.

### DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON NOT INCLUDING C.C.C. SALES PRICES

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1957

	CLEAN BASIS		GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON			
	PRICES	%	ARBITRARY	SHRINKAGE	PERCENTAGES (3)	%
<b>GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)</b>						
<b>Fine:</b>						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	\$1.45—1.55	56	.64—	.68	59	.59— .64
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.40—1.50	55	.63—	.68	60	.56— .60
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	1.20—1.30	56	.53—	.57	61	.47— .51
<b>One-half Blood:</b>						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.35—1.45	51	.66—	.71	54	.62— .67
*Ave. to Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.30—1.35	52	.62—	.65	55	.59— .61
<b>Three-eighths Blood:</b>						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.25—1.30	48	.65—	.68	51	.61— .64
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.15—1.20	49	.59—	.61	52	.55— .58
<b>One-quarter Blood:</b>						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.20—1.25	46	.65—	.68	48	.62— .65
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.05—1.10	47	.56—	.58	49	.54— .56
*Low-quarter Blood:	1.15—1.20	41	.68—	.71	43	.66— .68
*Common & Braid.....	.95—1.05	40	.57—	.63	42	.55— .61

### ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

<b>Fine:</b>						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.40—1.50	57	.60—	.65	59	.57— .62
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.30—1.40	59	.53—	.57	61	.51— .55

### ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

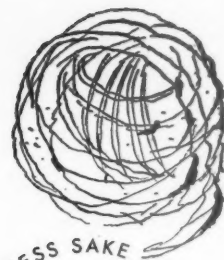
<b>Fine:</b>						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.55—1.65	54	.71—	.76	58	.65— .69
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.45—1.55	55	.65—	.70	59	.59— .64
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	1.35—1.45	57	.58—	.62	61	.53— .57
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.35—1.45	55	.61—	.65	58	.57— .61
*Fall (% " and over).....	1.20—1.30	56	.53—	.57	59	.49— .53

(1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.

(2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.

(3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.

\*Estimated price. No sale reported.



Mrs. Floyd T. Fox, Press Correspondent

R. 3, Box 56, Silverton, Oregon



## Your Auxiliary President Reports

St. Onge, South Dakota  
November 15, 1957

Dear Ladies:

**S**UCH a lot of wonderful things are happening in connection with the women's auxiliaries and the Make It Yourself With Wool contest. I want you all to know about them. I hope that the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine reaches the desk of every State Auxiliary President and State Contest Director. It is through this means that I can have a visit with each of you, to let you know just what I am doing.

It is impossible for me to attend the State Contest finals and auxiliary conventions in every State, mainly, because of the conflict in dates, so I have elected to be present at contests in States where no women's auxiliary has been organized or does not function well. My motive for this is to point out the dire need for an organized women's auxiliary to sponsor the wool sewing contest, other wool promotion, and the promotion of lamb in the diet of every man and woman, and particularly in the diet of children.

In Kansas City, Missouri, on October 19-21, I not only had a chance to talk to the 20 finalists in the Make It Yourself With Wool contest, but also with

their parents. Nearly every girl had a mother present who is, and has been, working for the contest. About half of the fathers were also there to give their daughters the moral support that only a father can give. They all sat in on the discussion on "Why you should have a strong women's wool grower auxiliary in your State." On the Awards Day the audience was composed of parents—many of whom are interested sheep producers, district directors, and a great number of prize sponsors. This type of audience is the best advertising agency we can have.

Sears, Roebuck & Company gave the space for the style show followed by a luncheon. What a tribute is paid to our contest when the largest concerns of America give us their sponsorship to make the contest a success.

Mrs. V. B. Vandiver, State contest director, and her committee, through their unlimited efforts, staged a very fine show. She tells me the strongest division in her State is the Sub-debs. That is fine, for they are our future seamstresses.

During the Sunday evening performance at the American Royal Livestock Show all of the Make It Yourself With Wool entrants and personnel were given recognition.

The Iowa contest was staged in the beautiful and spacious Union Hall of Iowa State College at Ames on November 7 and 8. The college staff left nothing undone. They really rolled out the royal carpet of welcome to the finalists, their leaders and parents. Mary North and I were there to participate in all the nice events. Emmet Haynes, dean of Animal Husbandry in the college, took charge of all arrangements and publicity work. The Honorable Herschel C. Loveless, Iowa's governor, was present on Awards Day to extend his interest and greeting to the contest.

When you read this, will you bow your head in a moment of silent prayer

for Mrs. Walter Colville, New Sharon, Iowa, who was laid to rest on Tuesday, November 5, after an extended battle with cancer. Mrs. Colville launched the first Make It Yourself With Wool contest in Iowa three years ago and organized the districts, 12 in number, that have been working hard to keep the contest going.

I want to say I left that contest for home, lighthearted and very happy because a fine strong Iowa Women's Auxiliary was organized on November 8, 1957 with Mrs. M. B. Zeiner, Des Moines, Route 7, as their president.

The co-chairman to the State contest director, Miss Dorothy Smith Cantril, Iowa, was in full charge of the contest and is the State director for the ensuing year. Miss Smith is to be commended for the fine leadership she displayed during the final show. She took over Mrs. Colville's position just a few weeks prior to the final date.

I am writing this message in my hotel room in Los Angeles, California, between laps of a very full program of the Make It Yourself With Wool contest being held at the Ambassador Hotel. Can you think of a more beautiful sight than 30 young ladies in a body going about the picturesque courts of the California hotel? Tomorrow will be the final showing of the contest. Mrs. M. J. Overacker, Jr., State director, 15 loyal district directors, and the Los Angeles branch of The Wool Bureau, Inc. are sponsoring the 1957 contest.

The entertainment and places of interest to make up a program in California are varied, which makes it an ideal setting for a contest. Few of these young ladies have ever been to Los Angeles before, so they are having a wonderful time.

I am firmly convinced that ladies love this Make It Yourself With Wool contest because they give so much to it free of charge. The value of youth

education cannot be overestimated in this type of contest. I have had an opportunity of meeting and visiting with all of the judges, sponsors, leaders, parents and girls. What better way of spreading the use of our products, wool and lamb, could one ask for?

I have been welcomed at each contest and included in all of the activities. I truly appreciate the hospitality, and the confidence placed in me.

The Great Common Woman's Heart is the same over the world. The beauty, culture, loyalty, ambition and skill do not vary in the young ladies entering our contest from State to State. They have an assurance of security given them by their parents, teachers and leaders in every group and a wonderful companionship with each other. I expect to see an increase of at least twice as many contestants another year.

I have been fortunate to be cast on T.V. shows a number of times in the interest of our Auxiliary and promotional projects. Once a lamb cooking demonstration by Norm Flitt, Chicago, preceded my show in Kansas City. In Iowa, a wool pressing demonstration by two 4-H girls was featured before me. So you see how many people are aware of the values of lamb and wool and are in the field advertising for us. Thanks to all.

The program for the National Convention of the Women's Auxiliary is now being prepared and will appear in the January NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. All State presidents and contest directors are expected to be at the Westward Ho hotel in Phoenix, Saturday a.m., January 18.

Sunday evening will be our first Executive Board dinner and meeting. Monday afternoon at 1:30 is the first General Assembly Auxiliary meeting. I hope you can all come early and stay through Thursday morning when the final executive meeting will be held. States should be preparing a number for entertainment at Wednesday's noon luncheon.

Good-bye for now.

Cordially,

Mrs. Rudie Mick



Mrs. Alvin Hartley (left), outgoing president of the Oregon Auxiliary, congratulates her successor Mrs. Marion Krebs.

Their first activity was a luncheon held at the University Club, on Thursday, November 7. The wives of Oregon wool handlers were luncheon guests. The Pendleton Woolen Mills put on a style review, with Mrs. Emma Rogness as commentator.

Friday noon the annual Make It Yourself With Wool contest finals were held at the Lipman's Store. Lunch was served and the girls from the 17 districts modeled their garments.

Mrs. Alvin Hartley, president, welcomed the Auxiliary members and guests, and Mrs. Marion Krebs, State contest director, presented her 17 directors as follows: Salem—Mrs. Walter Shumway; Oregon City—Mrs. Owen Marine; Portland—Mrs. John McKean; The Dalles—Mrs. Henry R. Smith; Pendleton—Mrs. Clinton Lewis; LaGrande—Mrs. Bill Kline; Baker—Mrs. Art Boyd; Ontario—Mrs. Harry Sandquist; Burns—Mrs. Peter Obiague; Lakeview—Mrs. Jerry O'Leary; Klamath Falls—Mrs. George Reiling; Grants Pass—Medford—Mrs. Perry Strom; Bend—Mrs. W. H. Prichard; Roseburg—Mrs. Charles McCord; Coos Bay—Mrs. Lorraine Eickworth; Eugene—Mrs. Averill Hansen; Corvallis—Mrs. H. G. Campbell.

Mr. Don Norton, fashion coordinator, was the commentator. The judges were Miss Mary Routh, extension clothing specialist, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon, homemaking teacher, Grant High School, Portland. The sponsors, other than the Auxiliary were the Woolworth Company, Singer Sewing Machine Company, Pendleton Woolen Mills, and United States National Bank.

The winner in the Senior Division of the contest was Miss Suzanne Lozier, Enterprise, Oregon, a student at Oregon State College. In the Junior Division, Miss Lana Gulzow, a junior in high school at LaGrande, took top honors.

Mrs. Hartley was given a Pendleton

auto robe in appreciation of her work as the Auxiliary president for the past two years.

Mrs. Marion Krebs of Eugene was elected as the new president, with Mrs. Averill Hansen as vice president and contest director.

The ladies attended the banquet with their husbands on Friday evening at Amatos Supper Club.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

THE annual Western Sheep Growers' Association convention was held in Belle Fourche, October 4-5, 1957. Weather was fine and a fair crowd was in attendance in spite of the fact that shipping season was in full swing.

The Auxiliary had decided to hold their "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest in late November to give more time for the girls to complete their garments, since so many of them work during the summer and do not have much time to give to their sewing project until after school starts. So other entertainment was planned to take the place of the contest which has always been held in conjunction with the convention. The Auxiliary went all out to make it a memorable occasion.

Registration started at 9 a.m. Many of the members attended the men's meeting. At 11 Mrs. Rudie Mick, National Auxiliary president, presented a "Message from the National Women's Auxiliary."

A noon luncheon for both men and women was served at the Methodist Church dining room. Door prizes and drawings for other prizes and gifts which had been donated by local merchants furnished entertainment.

At 2 p.m. the Auxiliary was hostess to members and friends at a tea served in the Pythian Hospitality Hall. Several humorous skits were presented by members from different areas.

At 4 p.m. State Auxiliary President, Mrs. Leslie Heinbaugh, spoke at the men's meeting on the "Activity of the Auxiliary" and of their pride in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. Following this, Mrs. E. E. Karinen, State lamb promotion chairman, reported on "Lamb Promotion through the Auxiliary."

At 6:30 p.m. a delicious smorgasbord dinner was served at the Community Hall. Lamb for this dinner was donated by Armour and Company, and was deliciously prepared. The enjoy-

## Reports from the States

### OREGON

THE Women's Auxiliary of the Oregon Wool Growers Association met in connection with the annual wool growers' convention at the Imperial Hotel, Portland on November 7, 8, and 9.



able dinner was followed by a program and informal dancing.

On Saturday morning the ladies met at the Don Pratt Grill for an Auxiliary breakfast, after which they attended the men's meeting. At 11:30 a parade was presented with the Belle Fourche High School band leading, and followed by an old-fashioned sheep wagon. Convertibles carrying the National Auxiliary President, Mrs. Rudie Mick and Secretary, Mrs. Ed Marty, and the State President, Mrs. Leslie Heinbaugh were followed by three carloads of lovely girls representing the three divisions of the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. Another convertible carried last year's State winner in the Senior Division, Kay Milberg Burke. The "Kiddies in Wool" had a huge shoe with children popping out all around and a distracted mother trying to put them back. A sign on each side of the float carried the old nursery rhyme, somewhat revised:

"There was an old woman who lived  
in a shoe  
She had so many children she didn't  
know what to do  
She dressed them all in woolen clothes  
And that was the end of her budget  
woes!"

The last number in the parade was a modern sheep wagon. Mrs. George Erickson had charge of the parade and did a fine job in making the many signs for each entry.

From noon until 1 a Lamburger Luncheon served by the Xi Iota Chapter of the Beta Sigma Phi Sorority, at the Hospitality Hall, was enjoyed by all.

From 5:30 to 6:30 a Social Hour was enjoyed by all at the American Legion Home. Next came the annual banquet, with Jerry Sotola as toastmaster. The Auxiliary held a drawing for two matching Pendleton jackets on which they had been selling chances. They were won by Mrs. Williamson of New Underwood. A lovely all-wool blanket was presented by the Golden Rule Store of Belle Fourche and was won by Mrs. Martin Tennant of Camp Crook. The banquet was followed by a dance at the Community Hall.

And so ended the second and last day of the 1957 convention.

At this writing the Auxiliary is busy with plans for the "Make It Yourself With Wool" State contest which will be held November 23, 1957 in Belle Fourche.

—Mrs. Leslie Heinbaugh  
State Auxiliary President

## IDAHO

**M**EMBERS of the Women's Auxiliary to the Idaho Wool Growers Association elected Mrs. Myrrl Heller of Hammett as their new president at the annual convention in Boise on November 17, 18 and 19. Mrs. Heller succeeds Mrs. Martin Curran of Hagerman.

Other newly elected officers include Mrs. W. A. Sandy of Hagerman, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Roy M. Laird, Dubois, State contest director; Mrs. L. W. Taylor, Rexburg, Mrs. Garnet Kidd, Burley, and Mrs. Basil Aldecoa, Boise, all vice presidents; and Mrs. Maurice Guerry, Jr., of Castleford, historian.

A ladies' luncheon was one of the highlights of the convention for the Idaho Auxiliary. Finals of the Make It Yourself With Wool contest took place during the Monday, November 18 luncheon. Mrs. Clyde R. Bacon of Jerome, was commentator for the contest, and Mrs. Myrrl Heller made the presentation of awards as State contest director.

Rosemary Hammer of Boise was selected contest winner in the senior division. Judith Anne Maughan of Preston is the winner of the junior division. Both contestants will model their garments in the national finals at Phoenix, Arizona.

### Effective Woolknit Promotion Led by Eleanor Kairalla

**E**LEANOR Kairalla, author of the beautiful tribute "All Wool And A Yard Wide," (next page) conducts a continuous promotional and publicity campaign for Woolknit Associates, Inc., a program that owes its success to her ability, personal contacts with all three important links—the press, the knitters, and most important, with key retail stores in the United States. (See NATIONAL WOOL GROWER July, 1957)

This is what we know about Eleanor Kairalla:

Known in private life as Mrs. Raymond Johnson, she was reared in a little New England town, and received her Bachelor's degree at New York University in 1938, majoring in journalism and advertising.

After four years with an advertising agency, she started her own business in 1942, offering an unusual service that combined publicity with styling, merchandising and promotion.

The brightest light in her life is her five-year-old son, Patrick, who lives with her and a bouncing, affectionate "Nanny," in a cheerful apartment overlooking Fifth Avenue's Central Park. (She feels that compensation for living in New York can be achieved by having an outlook at the changing of seasons).

To say Eleanor Kairalla is all wrapped up in wool is putting it mildly. She's steeped in it, and communicates this enthusiasm to the public with unusual success.

Every year she offers her services to a charity by staging a spectacular, and has helped organizations like United Cerebral Palsy and Children of Bellevue. Another charitable endeavor of hers is job counseling—her avocation—with a guarantee of placement, if applicant "works diligently from 9 to 5" on his campaign.

Her agency maintains offices at 745 Fifth Avenue for Woolknit Associates, with a staff of seven trained personnel, and a freelance staff of 21 (ex-fashion editors) who work full time the month preceding their major fashion shows.

Her most important event of the year occurs in June and is built around the Woolknit Industry's Annual Fall Fashion Show, in conjunction with which she puts out a brochure or magazine completely dedicated to WOOL. "All Wool And A Yard Wide" is taken from Eleanor Kairalla's publication of last June.



ELEANOR KAIRALLA

... she authored feature on next page

## "All Wool and A Yard Wide"

Symbolizing America — Its Spirit And Growth



**E**ARLY in American history wool became the synonymous yardstick of quality and a symbol of the growth and industry of a pioneer land. It epitomized the moral fiber of the men who made history, as well as the home-woven, fireside-knit fabrics they cherished for protection and comfort. Thus, since the first American wool grower and hearth spinner exchanged a length of painstaking, hand-crafted sheepswool fabric for a neighbor's sack of grain, the Yankee phrase for integrity, honesty and full measure-for-measure of value has always been "all wool and a yard wide."

By 1882 the homely and lovable all-American phrase had grown from a village colloquialism, heard in settlements all over this teeming new land of ours, to the dignity of a dictionary definition: "thoroughly genuine" (Craigie's Dictionary of American English). Authors of the day eulogized "the thoroughbred, that is all wool and a yard wide." The Congressional Record of 1892 incorporated the symbolic saying into American governmental history, when an orator declared that "the people of Ohio are 'all wool and a yard wide' on the subject of sustaining this government." In "Heart of the West," O'Henry described his heroine as "a good, fine all-wool girl." And in the later American Thesaurus of Slang (Berrey, 1942) among "all wool" definitions given are "Excellent, first-rate, reputable, trust-worthy, true, authentic, or reliable."

Historical laws in America reveal that at one time it was considered illegal to take sheep across a state border; and every one was compelled to devote a-day-a-year to cleaning brush for sheep grazing. The economy of the United States was centered largely around the sheep-raising industry.

Today, by the millions, fashionable women, healthfully-clad, children and modern business men — from Park Avenue to Wilshire Boulevard and along every Main Street U. S. A. — still cherish their woolknits for honest performance, fashion integrity and value received. Thanks to streamlined factory production and couture designs available at average income prices, every American now lives in wool, knitted to his own daily needs, in every climate.

Like sterling-weight silver, karats of solid gold, and fine watermarked chinaware, **pure American wool** is ever the fashion-mark of gentlemanly distinction and ultimate quality both in the garment and to its wearer. To everyday Americans, "all wool" is still the young-hearted traditional fabric they love and revere from infancy to maturity. More or less than "a yard wide," it still means **inner** as well as **outer** nobility of character; an **all-American** signature of progress interwoven in the lives of the people.



Lamb market report—Nov.

## Feeder Prices Strengthen; Slaughter Lambs Waver

**D**ULL trading existed on the lamb market as reduced November receipts failed to strengthen prices. Slaughter lamb prices remained about steady with those paid in October, while New York dressed carcass prices noted a slight increase.

Very few sales of choice and prime offerings were reported. Those that did sell were bracketed in a \$21.50 to \$23.50 price range. Chicago led the terminal markets pricewise for these offerings, but Omaha prices reached toward the November high late in the month.

Good and choice slaughter lambs sold in the wide price range of from \$19 to \$23, mostly near the higher figure. Demand for these offerings at Fort Worth remained strong, although the top price was paid at Chicago. Prices paid at Ogden were in a practical range of from \$19 to \$21.

Prices paid for New York dressed carcasses increased slightly from a month earlier, although there was an apparent weakening as the month faded. Choice and prime lamb carcasses sold from \$46 to \$54, dropping to October levels of \$1 lower at month's end.

Good and choice dressed carcasses sold in New York from \$42 to \$53.

Slaughter ewe prices remained fairly steady during November. Good and choice slaughter ewe offerings brought from \$5.50 to \$8, mostly near the higher figure.

Cull and utility slaughter ewes sold mostly around \$5, although a price range of from \$3 to \$9 was recorded on these offerings. The low price was paid at Ogden and the high at Fort Worth where interest in old breeding ewes seemed to be returning many of these offerings to the flocks for further service.

Feeder lamb prices firmed up considerably in November's trading. Offerings of good and choice feeder lambs brought all the way from \$19 to \$23, with prices at some major markets jumping higher than slaughter lamb bids. The high price was reported from

Denver late in the month. Price ranges at major markets:

Omaha—\$19.50 to \$22.75  
Denver—\$20 to \$23  
Ogden—\$18.50 to \$20.50  
Fort Worth—\$20 to \$22

### COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

#### COLORADO

A few loads of mostly choice fed woolled lambs sold late in November in the northern part of the State at \$23. These included a few prime offerings and were delivered and weighed at Denver. A few loads of good and choice fed lambs brought \$21.75 in Colorado's Arkansas Valley.

#### MONTANA

A late November sale was reported in southeastern Montana of 2,000 head of mixed black and white-faced wether lambs that sold off beet tops for early December delivery at \$20.50. This price was considerably stronger than the \$19.25 figure given for similar offerings earlier in the month.

Scattered lots of yearlings to solid-mouth white-faced ewes sold in the extreme price range of \$17 to \$28 per

head. A carload of yearling and 2-year-old white-faced ewes from the Billings area destined for Maine brought \$26.50 to \$28 per head.

### WYOMING

A November sale of fed shorn lambs with number 1 pelts was made in the Powell area at \$21.75. These lambs were weighed off trucks at Scottsbluff, Nebraska.

### CALIFORNIA

At least nine loads of choice pellet fed and clover pastured slaughter lambs sold in northern California late in November at \$21 to \$21.50. These had number one to fall shorn pelts. Two loads of good and choice offerings with number one and two pelts brought \$20.50 to \$20.75.

Some 800 head of choice bred long yearling replacement ewes brought \$35 per head in California. Some 1,000 head of ewe lambs sold at \$26 per hundred-weight to a California interest, f.o.b. Montana loading point.

Earlier in November, some 2,000 mixed fats and feeders, mostly fats, sold at \$20. They had fall shorn pelts.

In the first week of November, some 600 head of 4- to 6-year-old breeding ewes with lambs at side, brought \$33 per pair, 10 percent sort at \$25. Eight hundred thin, aged ewes, due to lamb, sold at \$13 per head.

### UTAH

Scattered carloads of choice, woolled slaughter lambs contracted in the southern part of the State at \$21, f.o.b. loading point, and destined to West Coast packers.

### Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1957	1956
Total U. S. Inspected	11,298,000	12,026,000
Slaughter, First Ten Months	Nov. 23	Nov. 24
Week Ended	195,670	205,624
Slaughter at Major Centers		
Chicago Average Lamb Prices: (wooled)		
Choice and Prime	\$22.85	\$20.94
Good and Choice	21.80	19.53
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds	49.12	\$41.75
Choice, 45-55 pounds	47.31	40.25
Good, All Weights	45.00	37.75

### Federally Inspected Slaughter—October

	1957	1956
Cattle	1,801,000	1,959,000
Calves	742,000	872,000
Hogs	6,094,000	6,347,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,210,000	1,439,000



# Around the Range Country

AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY GIVES OUR READERS A CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT ANYTHING PERTAINING TO THE INDUSTRY OR ABOUT LIFE IN GENERAL. IN OFFERING THIS SPACE FOR FREE EXPRESSION OF THOUGHT, THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY STATEMENT MADE. THE STATEMENTS ABOUT THE WEATHER AND RANGE CONDITIONS ARE TAKEN FROM THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18, 1957.

## PASTURES

In the Far Southwest, ranges continued to improve as a result of recent moisture, and prospects for growth of spring pasture is good. Water supplies are mostly plentiful, and livestock are in good condition. California reports that pastures are the finest in years.

Unusually good pastures in the Great Plains are still green in North Dakota. Both volunteer and seeded wheat are furnishing abundant pasture in eastern Kansas, although some fields are too wet for grazing, and wheat and sorghum stubble are furnishing good feed in the western part of the State. Oklahoma reports the best pastures in several years, and Texas reports continued rapid development with wheat, oats, and barley already supplying green feed.

East of the Great Plains, pastures for the season are mostly good to excellent, although some fields are too wet for grazing in the lower Ohio and Mississippi valleys. In Atlantic coastal areas, mostly mild temperatures and additional rain favored pasture growth which is now supplementing the low winter feed supplies.

## ARIZONA

Temperatures below normal. Fair weather in most agricultural areas during week but precipitation in mountains in north, central, and east over weekend. Snow above 5,000 feet with 4 feet reported in snow bowl. Ranges continue to improve and stock water plentiful in most sections.

## CALIFORNIA

Heavy rains in north, moderate in central, and light to none in south; heaviest reported 4.14 inches at Round Mountain in upper Sacramento Valley for 24 hours ending morning 14th. Snow on several days in Sierras; 7 inches on ground morning of 17th at Soda Springs. Temperatures below normal entire State. Rains very beneficial for grass on ranges and pastures, which finest in years and favorable for planted small grains.

**Lower Lake, Lake County**  
October 10, 1957

We have had 8.40 inches of rain here in the past 10 days. This has started winter grass, and the outlook for feed is very good.

Alfalfa hay is selling at \$25 per ton baled, about the same price as a year

ago. Baled grain hay is cheaper than it was last year and volunteer hay is still cheaper.

As a winter concentrate, we feed alfalfa and oat hay chopped in barns.

We are carrying over the same number of bred ewes and ewe lambs as a year ago.

State trappers haven't been as busy with the coyotes here as in the past.

—Arno D. Timothy

## COLORADO

Fair and mild first part of week, light to moderate precipitation latter part in plains areas adjacent to mountains and west of the Divide. Heavy snows in southwest on 15th and over weekend. Light snows in mountains throughout week.

**Manassa, Conejos County**  
November 12, 1957

About 10 percent more ewes have been bred here this fall, also 10 percent more ewe lambs are being carried over here this year than last.

It has been very wet here lately, and feed conditions are good.

Baled hay is selling slightly below last year's figures. This year we are paying \$20 per ton. Winter concentrated feed is selling up to 20 percent higher this fall.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold here all the way from \$25 to \$40 per head.

Herders are hard to find.

—Frank Brady

## IDAHO

Average temperatures up a bit from preceding week at 2° to 4° above normal. Precipitation daily Tuesday through Friday, with totals averaging about ½ inch in all sections. Snow above elevations of 4 to 5 thousand feet. Sunny weather over weekend, but new cloud deck moved in Sunday night, and scattered very light precipitation began morning of 18th.

## MONTANA

Temperatures averaged cool in west to warm in northeast. Light precipitation, ex-

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MOSCOW, IDAHO

cept moderate in northwest and north-central. Winter wheat development average or better, and entering dormant stage. Cattle and sheep generally in excellent condition; marketing about normal.

#### Boyes, Carter County

November 15, 1957

More ewe lambs are being carried through the winter here than there were a year ago. Bred ewe numbers will be about the same. Breeding season here began today, November 15.

Snow and rain have helped make feed conditions better. Forage on the winter range is very good. We've done no supplemental feeding as yet. Later on we'll feed 25 percent breeder cubes. They will cost us \$69 per ton, slightly less than a year ago.

Some whitefaced crossbred ewes have been sold here at \$26 per head.

—Ray Amenda

#### Hinsdale, Valley County

November 10, 1957

I only have a farm flock of 200 head and am not too well informed on the bigger range operations.

The Fish and Game Department is keeping coyote numbers down.

We've had good weather here and winter range feed should be fair.

Baled hay prices range from \$20 to \$25 per ton—about the same as a year ago. I feed hay and grain as winter supplements.

Breeding season begins about November 1.

I understand the herder situation is rough.

—John Amestoy

### MINNESOTA

#### Bemidji, Beltrami County

October 22, 1957

All lambs in this area have been sold.

There was lots of range feed this year, and the fall hay crop was the best in years. Sheep should go into the winter in top condition.

Our neighbors, the Buena Vista Ranch, have had some trouble with bears.

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER is the finest sheep magazine in the country. I have been reading it for over 30 years.

—Ben Johnson

### NEVADA

Cloudy, wet weather with temperatures averaging below normal. Precipitation totals generally under ½ inch, although a few mountain areas reported 1 inch or more.

#### Elko, Elko County

November 16, 1957

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER is a very splendid publication and does much to further the sheep industry.

—John Carpenter

### NEW MEXICO

Much colder end of week preceded by near to slightly above seasonal temperatures. Some precipitation over entire State; moderate amount last half with beneficial snows of 1 to 10 inches in depth at valley stations in north and north-central portions, and deeper in mountains. Winter grains showing good to excellent growth. Ranges generally in good shape, with prospects for spring growth insured by recent moisture. Livestock doing well; shipping continues.

#### Roswell, Chaves County

November 17, 1957

Poison and trappers have fairly well eliminated coyotes here. We have had some increase in cat and fox numbers; however, we have fought them every winter.

Labor is in short supply. Luckily, we're all fenced.

Sheep are in good condition. Most old ewes have been sold.

It has been rainy and cloudy here, and this hasn't helped feed conditions. In most areas, however, winter ranges are in excellent shape.

We use loose feed as a winter supplement—grain, alfalfa and molasses. This costs us \$45 per ton. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$18 to \$20 per ton, or about \$4 per ton lower than a year ago.

I believe that more ewe lambs are in flocks this year than last winter. There are about 10 percent more bred ewes here also. Breeding season began on October 28.

Both fine-wooled and whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have been selling here at from \$18 to \$25 per head.

—William C. Treat

### OREGON

Temperatures averaged within 2° to 3° of normal with majority slightly above. Daily rains in west produced weekly totals of 3 to 6 inches along coast and 2 to 3 inches inland over western valleys. Occasional showers in east resulted in period totals of a few hundredths to nearly an inch. Considerable fall plowing accomplished in Snake Valley, and pruning in Rogue Valley. Otherwise, rains halted all except routine maintenance and care of livestock.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

Warm, then near or below freezing over weekend. General rain Friday, with first major snow in west and east-central Friday night. Precipitation generally around ½

inch. Snow depths 8 inches in Black Hills to 1 inch in central and east. Unfavorable wetness continues to slow harvest. Corn less than 60 percent harvested, sorghum 60, and soybeans 65. Some reports of souring and spoilage in cribs; so, many are being opened. Driers operating at capacity, but facilities limited. Soybeans and sorghums in similar condition, with losses running high. Some sorghums intended for grain being put into silage. Feed abundant, but in some cases cattle turned into unharvested fields.

#### Pierre, Hughes County

November 11, 1957

Due to the abundance of corn and oats, there won't be as much concentrated feed used this winter. Many lambs are still running in corn fields. Later on, we'll use a feed mix that'll cost us \$74 per ton. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$10 per ton, while a year ago it brought from \$15 to \$20 per ton.

Sheep are in good condition, and so is the winter range.

I turned the rams in with the ewes on October 15th.

Some whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes brought \$25 per head here recently.

We have mostly small farm flocks here, and we don't have to worry about the herder situation.

—Kenneth W. Darland

### TEXAS

Combines started rolling in sorghum fields in plains on Friday and a little cotton ginned late in week in southern High Plains. Harvest stalled again as cool front moved downstate over weekend, triggering additional showers. Clearing skies back of front combined with gusty wind should dry fields enough to resume harvest over much of State. Rain, drizzle, and fog continued until late in week over southeastern two-thirds of State. In south and trans-Pecos areas, rains were welcome; elsewhere an extended period of open weather desperately needed. Mature crops deteriorating day by day in soggy fields. Small grains and pastures continued to develop rapidly. Livestock in good to very good condition.

### UTAH

Cloudy, wet weather with temperatures averaging below normal. Precipitation totals generally under ½ inch, although a few mountain areas reported 1 inch or more.

#### Parowan, Iron County

November 10, 1957

There are more coyotes here this year. I don't believe the trappers have been after coyotes as diligently as in the past. In our area we have been changing trappers too often. This hasn't helped.

I have a few more bred ewes than last year. I believe most sheepmen here have about the same number. Most sheepmen sold off a few of their ewe

lambs. I kept about the same as a year ago. Breeding season begins on November 25.

No wool has sold here to my knowledge since shearing time. At that time it brought from 50 to 60 cents per pound.

The range is generally in very good condition, but there are some poor spots. It has been very wet lately. This has helped range conditions.

Sheep flocks are in good shape. Summer feed was good.

I believe some small offerings of yearling ewes sold recently at \$25 and \$26 per head. Some others (not locally owned) were offered for sale at \$30 per head.

The herder situation is fair to poor. More men are willing to herd this fall than usual, however.

Baled hay is selling at \$20 to \$25 per ton. This is approximately \$7 to \$10 lower than a year ago. We feed a balanced grain pellet as a winter supplement. Pellets cost us from \$5 to \$6 per ton less than a year ago. They are \$70 per ton.

—Elmer Lowe

#### Vernal, Uintah County

November 12, 1957

Forage is good to above average on the winter range. Lots of moisture has kept feed in prime condition.

Sheep flocks are in good flesh for this time of year—the best condition for a long time.

Loose alfalfa hay is selling from \$12 to \$15 per ton. Baled hay brings from \$18 to \$20 per ton. These prices are 20 percent lower than a year ago. As a winter supplement we feed a 22 percent protein pellet. This is costing us \$63.50 per ton, and is 10 percent cheaper than in 1956.

Ewe lamb numbers are about the same as a year ago, due to weather condition at lambing time which left a smaller crop. Bred ewe numbers will be about the same as last year. Breeding begins on December 1.

Some yearling ewes have sold here recently at \$30 per head.

On the whole, the herder problem still exists.

There are more coyotes here than usual. There's not enough eradication work. Then, too, coyotes are possibly getting wise to bait used in the past.

There is considerable interest in farm flocks and a little more optimism among flock owners.

—Elmer Lind

#### WASHINGTON

Rain throughout week; amounts west of Cascades 2 to 5 inches, east of Cascades 1 to 1½ inches in extreme east and ½ to ¾

inch elsewhere, except less than ¼ inch at Ellensburg and in Wenatchee, and upper Yakima valleys. Livestock in good condition; feed plentiful. Hay being shipped out of Columbia Basin and Yakima Valley.

#### WYOMING

Snow latter part of week; locally heavy in northwest and southwest, but mostly light elsewhere. Temperatures near seasonal, with no big changes. Cold, moist weather delayed threshing of alfalfa feed. Fall-planted wheat in very good condition.

#### Carter, Uinta County

November 18, 1957

We had 10 inches of snow here recently. It seems to be melting now.

Sheep flocks are in good condition, and forage on the winter range is fair.

Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$20 per ton. This is lower than 1956 prices. We use corn as a winter supplement.

I think there will be more bred ewes in this area, especially in the farm flocks. Breeding season began on November 15. Ewe lamb numbers will drop slightly from a year ago.

Whitefaced yearling ewes have sold at \$27.50 per head.

There are more coyotes here. I would like to know why.

—Kenneth Ellsworth

#### Health report

During September psoroptic scabies was found in 29 flocks in 10 States. One flock in Texas was reported as infected and one in North Dakota. Eight infected flocks were found in Illinois and six in Virginia. From one to three flocks were infected in six other mid-western States.

Twenty-five cases of bluetongue were diagnosed in September: 13 in California, five in Texas, four in Utah, one each in Nevada, Arizona, and Colorado.

#### 1958

#### SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

##### National Association Events

January 20-23, 1958: National Wool Growers' Convention, Phoenix, Arizona.  
August 20-21, 1958: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.

##### Conventions and Meetings

January 5-8, 1958: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
January 6-8, 1958: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
January 20-23, 1958: National Wool Growers' Convention, Phoenix, Arizona.  
July 22-24, 1958: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Salida, Colorado.  
August 14-15, 1958: California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco, California.

##### Shows

January 10-18, 1958: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.  
February 7-16, 1958: San Antonio Stock Show & Rodeo, San Antonio, Texas.

#### CONVENTION REPORT

(Continued from page 13.)

the discussions. In his presentation of sheep industry problems, he emphasized the need for the strongest possible support from individual sheepmen to secure renewal of the National Wool Act during the coming session of Congress.

Tom Cook, White Pine County extension agent, Dan Cassard, chairman of the Department of Animal Husbandry, and J. D. Mankin, extension animal husbandman of the University of Nevada, conducted a program on preparation and marketing of wool.

A one-day workshop was provided for the women on November 7, by Mrs. Georgia Wheeler, home extension agent for Eureka, White Pine and Lincoln counties. The program included a colored film, "Seven Wonders of Wool," and an exhibit on the steps in the processing of wool. Carpet selection and cleaning was also the subject of a demonstration.

More than 20 Nevada entries in the Make-It-Yourself-With-Wool contest were presented at a tea on Saturday afternoon.

A Dutch treat sheepman's dinner was enjoyed by everyone on the evening of November 8.

Nevada wool growers took this action at their annual meeting:

Went on record as favoring the extension of the National Wool Act as introduced by Senator Barrett.

Urged legislation providing for import quotas on lamb and mutton with higher tariffs.

Opposed the Humane Trapping Bill (H. R. 9303) and the Meat Grading Bill (H. R. 9546).

Opposed duty-free entry for carpet manufacture of wools not finer than 46's with a 10 percent tolerance of 48's in each shipment.

Urged the Senate to pass the Fiber Identification Bill as it came out of the House: namely, with the Wool Products Labeling Act intact.

Urged Congress to resume its Constitutional responsibility of regulating foreign commerce through adjustment of duties, etc., and that the Trade Agreement Act be allowed to expire in June, 1958.

Urged passage of H. R. 5538 that would require Congressional approval of withdrawals of public lands in excess of 5,000 acres as it was passed by the House and without the Senate amendment which weakens the measure.

Opposed the establishment of National Wilderness Preservation System.



# this month's QUIZ



Has 1957 been a good year for you? How does the present outlook for the sheep industry compare with that of a year ago?

**T**HIS has been a good year for me. More interest has developed in this section due to better prices.

—Frank Brady  
Manassa, Colorado

**I** feel 1957 has been generally a good year. We had very good spring moisture which made our summer feed better than usual; wool prices were good at shearing time (for those who sold); and lamb prices and demand have been quite good this fall.

I lambd in the corral for the first time this spring. This gave me a better than usual lamb crop and helped things out.

There has also been a good price and demand for aged ewes this fall. I feel this is the best year we've had in a number of years.

The outlook for the sheep industry price-wise and for range conditions is much better than a year ago. We have had excellent moisture this fall to brighten range feed. Some sheepmen here, including myself, are skeptical about prices for the future.

—Elmer L. Lowe  
Parowan, Utah

**T**HIS has been a good year for us.

Our wether lambs were contracted as feeders and weighed 87 pounds delivered at Craig, Colorado on October 15. Straight Columbias outweighed the blackfaces by five or six pounds.

The sale of rams started in February with a good price and has continued throughout the year. We have only eight of the best rams we produced this year left.

—Elmer Lind  
Vernal, Utah

**I** believe 1957 has been a good year with everything considered. Wool prices and lamb prices were both up

from what they were a year ago in this area. We have had more moisture this year than any other year in local weather records, I believe, with yet another month and a half to go. Grass and hay supplies reflect this although there was some grasshopper damage.

I think the present outlook for the sheep industry is at least as favorable as last year and probably more so. I am only a small operator, which I suppose is why I believe this. I know the range bands that summer in the mountains have more problems, such as herders and so forth.

—Alfred Anderson, Jr.  
Springdale, Montana

**T**HE present outlook for the sheep industry in this section is better than it was a year ago. In the north-eastern section of Umatilla County, we only have farm flocks.

—Norton Taylor  
Freewater, Oregon

**Y**ES, we have had several good years in the sheep business here. The outlook for the future is a different story. There seem to be a lot of people that want to get into the sheep business. They are paying too much for ewes at this time. We have never paid these high prices for ewes. A bunch was sold here some time ago. They were fairly good Hampshire ewes and not all young by any means, and they sold for \$35 per head. The way that we look at it, this is too much. We are wondering if we should not get out for the time being, sell the ewes at this high price, and then in a year or two, go back in.

Of course, the general trend all over the country will tell the story. But if folks are as anxious to get into the sheep business all over the country as they are here, there is danger of overdoing it, and a good possibility of over-

production. Surprising, though, how the price of lambs has held all summer. From watching the sales in the 10 livestock centers of the U. S., it seems to me that there has been a tremendous drop in lamb sales in Texas this year. Perhaps they are building up their herds again after the dry spell which they had there, at which time they had to sell off most of their ewes.

We had a short small grain crop in this particular area. The corn is not good and only about 20 percent of that is picked on account of the wet weather.

The wool market is, of course, not good at this time. I believe that the promotion of wool and lamb which we are paying for is working, though. Consumption is being stepped up, and if we can gain a larger part of the market in this endeavor, then there is still plenty of room for more sheep.

—Raymond DeVetter  
Watertown, South Dakota

**T**HE outlook for the sheep industry in this section is better than a year ago.

—George Page  
Ellensburg, Washington

**Y**ES, 1957 has been a very good year here. We have had lots of moisture and so have lots of grass and feed. The sheep industry looks better than it did a year ago.

—Ray Amenda  
Boyes, Montana

**Y**ES, 1957 has been a good year here. There seems to be a trend of more farmers getting small bunches of sheep. There are also some going out of the sheep business, so it will be about the same as usual.

—Kenneth W. Darland  
Pierre, South Dakota

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## RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE  
Aurora, Utah  
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.  
Ephraim, Utah  
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.  
Cedar City, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, S. E.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.  
Pendleton, Oregon  
HANSEN, WYNN S.  
Collinston, Utah  
JENSEN & SON, HAROLD  
Ephraim, Utah  
KELSTROM RANCH  
Freda, North Dakota  
J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET  
Farm, Inc.  
Mt. Pleasant, Utah  
NIELSON SHEEP CO.  
Ephraim, Utah  
OLSEN, CLIFFORD  
Ephraim, Utah  
PFISTER & SONS, THOS.  
Nade, Wyoming

THE PAULY RANCH  
Deer Lodge, Montana

## ROMELDALES

SPENCER, A. T.  
Rte. 1, Box 12  
Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

## SUFFOLKS

BECKER, M. W.  
Rupert, Idaho  
BURTON, T. B.  
Cambridge, Idaho  
COGHILL, LOUIS W.  
Steamboat Springs, Colorado  
CURRY, S. E.  
Plainview, Texas  
HUBBARD, WALTER P.  
Junction City, Oregon  
HINTON, T. R.  
Keller, Texas  
JENKINS, ALLAN  
Newton, Utah  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Muldoon, Idaho  
MAYFIELD, CHAS. W.  
Riverdale Farms, Sherman, Ill.  
MOON, MYRTHE N.  
Springville, Utah  
OLSEN BROS.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
PEMBROOK, RALPH  
Big Lake, Texas  
STEADMAN, L. R.  
R. D. 1, Sandy, Utah  
VASSAR, ERVIN E.  
Dixon, California  
WANKIER, FARRELL T.  
Levan, Utah

## TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.  
Stanford, Montana  
JOHNSON & SON, WARREN  
Spearfish, South Dakota  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Helena, Montana

# Merry Christmas

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## to all, and to all

A joyous season; a time for hope; a time for prayer; a time for contemplation; a time to make concrete plans for future success. Indeed, a time to join with loved ones in celebrating the birth of the Saviour, Jesus Christ.

A wish for 1958: that peace will reign from border to border, from sea to sea, across all lands (and in outer space, too); and a hope that prosperity and happiness will flood the globe and that economic stability will prevail.

A hope for each of you that your sheep operation will profit through new methods for increasing production through better breeding programs, better range management, better preparation of products for market. And, finally, a sincere wish for a truly happy holiday season from the management of the . . .

## NATIONAL RAM SALE

AUGUST 20-21, 1958

Sale under management of National Wool Growers Association  
414 CRANDALL BUILDING SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH



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